

ARMY NAVY GAZETTE OF THE JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER REGULAR FORCES.

VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 39.
WHOLE NUMBER 923

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

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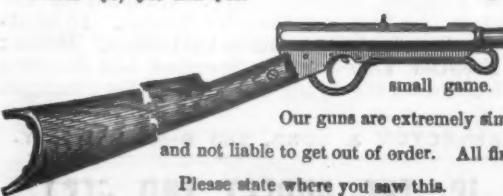
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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

Branch Office, 1411 G Street, Washington.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., April 20, 1881.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of General Orders No. 77, of Dec. 1, 1880, are announced. (We do not republish this order, as the promotions, appointments, retirements, and casualties included in it were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at the time.)

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., April 27, 1881.

I. The following text books will be used in post schools, and the expense of purchase, except as hereinafter provided, charged against the post fund:

Readers.—The Franklin Readers—seven volumes in the series.

Arithmetic.—Davies' Series—Primary, Intellectual, Practical, and University.

Writing.—Spencerian Copy Books; Charts of Writing and Theory of Penmanship.

Spellers.—Worcester's Spelling Books—Primary and Comprehensive.

History.—Swinton's Condensed History of the United States.

Geography.—Swinton's Geographies.

II. The Quartermaster-General will procure and forward to each post librarian such periodicals as the appropriation for incidental expenses will permit; or the text books above enumerated, in lieu of the periodicals, when the post fund has not the means to purchase them.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, April 20, 1881.

Announces that in consequence of the reduced condition of the appropriation for incidental expenses of the Army, the payment of rewards for the apprehension of deserters and for the recovery of lost animals is discontinued during the remainder of the fiscal year.

CIRCULAR NO. 5, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, April 25, 1881.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in this Department for the month of March, 1881.

CIRCULAR 6, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, April 11, 1881.

The attention of the Dept. of Columbia Commander having been called by the Inspector-General of the Department to an apparent conflict between the requirements of G. O. No. 18, series of 1880, from these Headquarters, and those of the Army Regulations and the approved Tactics, post and company commanders are informed that the present Department Commander does not construe the terms of the order quoted as intending to abolish the regular and stated military exercises prescribed in Regulations and Tactics, but merely as prohibiting military exercises for instruction only, and, accordingly, this construction will prevail in the Department of Columbia until further orders.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. J. C. Kelton, Asst. Adj.-Gen., accompanied by the Depot Q. M., will inspect the staff quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report their condition and requirements (S. O. 59, April 13, M. D. P.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adj.-Gen. of the Army, on public business (S. O. 15, April 28, M. D. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut-Col. J. D. Bingham, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Denver, Colo., on public business, on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 77, April 22, D. M.)

Capt. John H. Belcher, A. Q. M., having reported to the Lieut.-Gen. commanding for assignment to a station, will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty as Depot Q. M. at Yankton, D. T., relieving Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., of his duties at that place.

Capt. Wheeler, upon being so relieved, will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to a station (S. O. 43, April 21, M. D. M.)

Capt. Charles H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of West Point, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 50, April 19, D. W. P.)

Major T. J. Eckerson, Q. M., having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of the East for assignment to duty as Depot Q. M. at Boston, Mass., to relieve Capt. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M., will proceed to that city and enter upon his duties accordingly (S. O. 72, April 25, D. E.)

Capt. C. R. Barnett, A. Q. M., will proceed from Chester, Penn., to Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of executing his bond (S. O. 45, April 25, D. E.)

Major George B. Dandy, Q. M., having relieved Lieut-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Columbia. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly (G. O. 9, April 9, D. C.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—So much of par. 6, S. O. 75, April 2, 1881, from W. D., as directs Com'y Sergt. Charles F. Curtis to proceed to Newport Blks., Ky., is revoked, and Com'y Sergt. William Wilson (recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Bat. H. 1st Art.) will proceed from Fort Preble, Me., to Newport Blks., Ky., for duty, to relieve Com'y Sergt. William Miner (S. O. 23, April 23, D. T.)

Com'y Sergt. James Currie (recently appointed from Q. M. Sergt., 5th Art.) will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to St. Francis Blks., St. Augustine, Fla., for duty (S. O. 23, April 23, D. T.)

Maj. M. P. Small, Chief C. S. of the Dept. of Texas, will proceed on public business to Forts Clark and Duncan, and the sub-post Del Rio, Texas (S. O. 59, April 16, D. T.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. John H. Lott will accompany the detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., April 26, for the 12th Inf., as medical officer. A. A. Surg. Lott will, on completion of this duty, return to David's Island, N. Y. H. (Order 85, April 23, Rec. Dep't, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

1st Lieut. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg., having reported

at Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, will, upon the recommendation of the Med. Director of the Dept. of Missouri, report in person to the C. O., Fort Sanders, W. T., for duty (S. O. 31, April 16, D. P.)

The telegraphic instructions of April 23, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, granting seven days leave of absence to A. A. Surg. W. S. Cockrell, Fort Garland, Colo., are confirmed (S. O. 77, April 22, D. M.)

Ast. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne, member G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., April 29 (S. O. 72, April 25, D. E.)

Ast. Surg. M. K. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., April 29 (S. O. 72, April 25, D. A.)

Ast. Surg. P. R. Brown, member G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 28 (S. O. 72, April 25, D. E.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 205, Sept. 24, 1890, from W. D., as relates to Ast. Surg. Victor Biart, is revoked (S. O. April 25, W. D.) (S. O. 205, of 1890, relieved him from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and ordered him to report at expiration of sick leave to Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty.

—ED. JOURNAL.]

The following changes in the stations of medical officers are made: Ast. Surg. Charles L. Heizmann is relieved from duty at Vancouver Blks., and will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T., and report to the C. O. for assignment to duty as Post Surg., relieving Ast. Surg. William G. Spencer, who will proceed to Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., for assignment as medical officer of that post, relieving Ast. Surg. John H. Bartholf, who will then proceed to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and report for assignment as medical officer of that post, relieving Ast. Surg. Rudolph G. Ebert (on temporary duty), who will, without delay, resume his proper station, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 44, April 5, D. C.)

The telegraphic instructions of April 5 to Ast. Surg. Rudolph G. Ebert, to proceed, without delay, to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and relieve Surg. Ely McClellan as medical officer of that post (temporarily), are confirmed. Upon being relieved, Surg. McClellan will repair to Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia for assignment to duty (S. O. 44, April 5, D. C.)

Surg. Charles R. Greenleaf, now in Washington, D. C., will report by letter to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will join his station, Fort Shaw, Mont. Ty. (S. O. April 26, W. D.)

Ast. Surg. C. K. Winne, member G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 29 (S. O. 73, April 26, D. E.)

Surg. J. H. Janeaway and J. S. Billings will proceed to Richmond, Va., to represent the Med. Dept. of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in that city on May 3, 1881 (S. O. April 27, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Edward Everts will proceed without delay to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for duty at Benicia Arsenal and Benicia Blks. during the temporary absence of Surg. Dallas Bache. Leave of absence for one month on Surg. certificate, is granted Surg. Dallas Bache, Benicia Arsenal, Cal. Leave to take effect so soon as a medical officer reports for duty at Benicia Arsenal and Benicia Blks. (S. O. 62, April 16, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. George E. Andrews will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., for duty (S. O. 64, April 19, M. D. P.)

The C. O., Fort Sanders, W. T., will annul the contract of A. A. Surg. E. B. Cannon by endorsing thereon that his services are no longer required, and report the date of annulment and the post office address of Doctor Cannon to this office (S. O. 34, April 22, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. C. V. Pettey, now at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., will report to the Surg.-Gen. at Washington, D. C., the services of Doctor Pettey being no longer required in the Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 34, April 22, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward Willard M. Harrington, now on furlough from Madison Blks., N. Y., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report by letter at the expiration of his furlough to the Surg.-Gen. (S. O. April 22, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Robert B. Wagner died April 22, 1881, at Washington Arsenal, D. C., of pneumonia. Steward Wagner served nearly 30 years in the Regular Army; prior to the war on the Pacific coast; was appointed Hosp. Steward, U. S. A., Aug. 11, 1862, from Co. B, 3d Art., and served several enlistments in that position; also for a short time as an A. A. Surgeon. He was a native of Leipzig, Germany.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The payments of troops in the Dept. of Missouri, on the muster of April 30, 1881, are assigned as follows: Paymaster W. R. Gibson, in addition to his duties as Chief and Local Paymaster, will pay the troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at the Leavenworth Military Prison. On completion of these payments he will proceed to the St. Louis Recruiting Stations; Cavalry Depot at Jefferson Blks., Mo., and the St. Louis Powder Dep't, near that point; Quapaw Agency and Fort Gibson, I. T., and pay the troops stationed at those points. Paymaster W. M. Maynard will pay the troops at Forts Dodge, Kas.; Supply, I. T.; Elliott, Tex.; Sill and Reno, I. T., and the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T. Paymaster J. A. Brodhead will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the Dist. Comdg. for temporary duty in the Dist. of New Mexico. Paymaster H. G. Thomas will proceed to Forts Lyon and Garland, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Pagosa Springs, and Fort Lewis, all in Colorado, and pay the troops stationed at those points. Paymasters J. A. Brodhead and T. C. H. Smith will make all payments in the Dist. of New Mexico (not provided for above) under the direction of the Dist. Comdg. Paymaster Charles McClure will proceed to Fort Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., and the Camps on Snake River, W. T., and White River, Colo., and pay the troops stationed at those points (S. O. 75, April 20, D. T.)

Paymaster John B. Keefer will proceed to, and make payments on the February muster rolls at the following posts, in the order named, viz.: Fort Lapwai, Camp Howard, and Boise Blks., I. T. (S. O. 48, April 4, D. E.)

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Paymaster F. S. Dodge (S. O. 58, April 15, D. T.)

Paymaster Charles J. Sprague will proceed to West Point, N. Y., to pay the officers on duty at that station (S. O. 75, April 28, D. E.)

Paymaster N. Vedder will, at the proper time, proceed to Little Rock, Ark., with view to payment of troops at Little Rock Blks., and Hot Springs, on the muster and pay rolls of April 30, 1881, returning to his station at New Orleans, La., on the completion of the duty. In addition, Major Vedder will make the payments at JACKSON Blks., La., for the same period (S. O. 15, April 25, M. D. G.)

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Corps of ENGINEERS.—So much of par. 2, S. O. 83, April 12, 1881, from W. D., as relates to Capts. E. H. Rufner and Thomas Turtle, is suspended until further orders (S. O. April 28, W. D.)

In obedience to a subpoena Capt. Clinton B. Sears will

proceed to N. Y. city on April 18, and report to Major A. S. Gardner, Judge-Advocate, as witness before the G. C.-M. convened by par. 6, S. O. 278, Hdqrs of Army, Dec. 31, 1880 (S. O. 49, April 16, D. W. P.)

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on duty in connection with the publication of a new map of this Military Department (S. O. 44, April 5, D. C.)

The telegraphic order from Hdqrs Corps of Engineers, dated April 25, granting Capt. C. B. Phillips an extension of ten days to the leave of seven days taken by him, is confirmed (S. O. 38, April 26, Corps of Engrs.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for six months is granted Capt. F. H. Phipps (S. O. April 25, W. D.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas will detail an officer to take charge of the San Antonio Arsenal, Tex., during the absence on leave of Capt. F. H. Phipps (S. O. April 25, W. D.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. A. H. Russell is extended two months (S. O. April 25, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for one month is granted Post Chaplain George A. England, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 81, April 16, D. P.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. Chas. B. Hardin, Co. G, will apply to the C. O. Preadio of San Francisco for quarters and rations, and present himself to the Board convened for his examination on April 20 (S. O. 63, April 18, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.

Leave Extended.—Capt. T. J. Gregg, two months (S. O. April 22, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect May 1, 1881, 1st Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds, Adjt., Fort D. A. Russell, C. O. Ten days to take effect May 1, 1881, Capt. Emmet Crawford, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 33, April 19, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. M. J. Jenkins, with two non-commissioned officers and ten privates of Co. E, will proceed from Fort Elliott, Tex., to Fort Supply, I. T., and there take station. Lieut. Jenkins will take with him three extra horses and equipments complete, and arms and accoutrements for three recruits who will join his detachment at Fort Supply. One non-commissioned officer and one private from Co. E will be detailed to accompany Lieut. Jenkins to Fort Supply to conduct six recruits for Co. E to Fort Elliott. On the arrival of Lieut. Jenkins with detachment of Co. E at Fort Supply, Co. M (Capt. Callahan) will change station to the Cantonment, and should start in time to reach its destination by April 30 (S. O. 46, April 15, D. Ark.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., will proceed to Denver, Col., on public business, on the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 77, April 22, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Robert London, three months (S. O. April 22, W. D.)

Insane Soldier.—Private Thomas Riley, Co. H, an insane soldier, will be conducted to Washington, D. C., with a view to his admission into the Government Asylum for the Insane (S. O. 32, April 17, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

To Join.—Capt. Tullius C. Tupper, at the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will join his station, Camp Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 61, April 15, M. D. P.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

Assigned to Duty.—Col. S. D. Sturgis is, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners, detailed as Governor of the Soldiers' Home, to relieve Col. J. H. Potter, 24th Inf., to take effect July 1, 1881 (S. O. April 25, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. George E. Pond, three months (S. O. April 26, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Detached Service.—In compliance with telegraphic instructions of April 15, from the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army, Capt. C. B. Beyer, Fort Cummings, N. M., will proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., and report by letter to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service (S. O. 45, April 16, D. N. M.)

Field Orders.—The C. O. Fort Cummings, N. M., will take one non-commissioned officer and ten men (mounted and equipped) for field service and supplied with fifteen days' rations, and have them report for duty to Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., commanding Indian Scouts. The detail will be taken from Co. F, 9th Cav. Co. F will proceed without delay to its station, Fort Bayard, N. M., where, upon arrival, its commanding officer will report to the post commander for duty (S. F. O. 10, March 4, D. N. M.)

Veterinary Surgeon Samuel Burdett, 9th Cav., having been relieved from duty at Fort Cummings, N. M., will proceed to the companies of the 9th Cav. stationed at Hillsboro, Cuchillo Negro, Ojo Caliente, and Fort Craig, N. M., and treat such cases among the company horses that may require his attention (S. F. O. 10, March 4, D. N. M.)

The C. O. Fort Bayard, N. M., will detail three non-commissioned officers and twenty-seven men 9th Cav. (mounted, fully armed and equipped), for field service, and rationed for thirty days, and have them report for duty to Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., commanding Co. A, Indian Scouts. The C. O. Fort Bayard, N. M., will order a Surgeon to report to Lieut. Maney, 15th Inf., for field service (S. F. O. 12, April 6, D. N. M.)

Lieut. McBlain, with a detachment of Co. M and a detachment of Co. L, now at Fort Cummings, N. M., will report to C. O. Co. B, Indian Scouts, for field duty, with twenty-five days' rations. The C. O. Fort Cummings, N. M., will order a Surgeon to report to the C. O. Co. B, Indian Scouts, for duty in the field. The C. O. Co. B, Indian Scouts, with his company and a detachment 9th Cav., commanded by Lieut. McBlain, will march on the morning of April 10, complying

with a letter of instructions to him from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico of April 7 (S. O. 13, April 7, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. John Conline, Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 74, April 18, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Leave of Absence.—Major N. B. McLaughlen, one year, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 28, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Change of Station.—Upon the completion of his present duties, Major R. T. Frank will change station from Port Adams, R. I., to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and assume command of the latter post (S. O. 74, April 27, D. E.)

Detached Service.—Capt. Tully McCrea is detailed to inspect and muster the National Guard of the State of Connecticut during the month of May, 1881, in accordance with the request of the Governor of the State. In the performance of this service Capt. McCrea will proceed to Hartford, Conn., on May 3, and personally communicate with the Adjutant-General of the State (S. O. 74, April 27, D. E.)

Assigned to Command.—Major C. L. Best, 1st Art., will assume command of that regiment, retaining, however, his present station, Fort Warren, Mass. The regimental staff, non-commissioned staff, and band, will remain at Westover, at Fort Adams, R. I.; the regimental adjutant transmitting to Major Best, at Fort Warren, such papers, reports, etc., as the latter may direct. The regimental commander is also authorized to direct his adjutant to report to him in person, from time to time, at Fort Warren, in connection with his regimental duties—the orders for such journeys to be subject to approval at Hdqrs Dept. of East (S. O. 73, April 26, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Frank E. Taylor, comdg. Fort Adams, R. I., ten days (S. O. 74, April 27, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Detached Service.—The journey from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Washington, D. C., and return, made on public business during April, by the Comdr. Dept. of Missouri, accompanied by Capt. W. MoK. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., is approved (S. O. 77, April 22, D. M.)

The journeys, on public business, made by 2d Lieut. Lotus Niles, from Fort Johnston, N. C., to Wilmington, N. C., and return, on April 11 and 18, are approved (S. O. 37, April 25, D. S.)

A Marriage Postponed.—Fritz Muncher, a member of the 2d Art., stationed at Washington, was arrested here yesterday by Detective Gault on a telegram from Major Brock, chief of police, Washington, charging him with stealing \$100 from a fellow-soldier. The detective found Muncher in a house on Eastern avenue, in company with a woman whom he was about to marry. The preacher had been sent for when the detective made the arrest. There were \$70 found on the accused and his intended bride.—*Baltimore Sun*, April 25.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William Sinclair, president; Capt. John G. Turnbull, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Danes, Clarence A. Postley, John E. Myers, 2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, members, and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 28 (S. O. 72, April 25, D. E.)

Capt. George F. Barstow, president; Capt. James M. Lancaster, 1st Lieuts. John F. Mount, C. W. Harrold, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 29 (S. O. 73, April 26, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Seven days, Capt. Lorenzo Lorain, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 72, April 25, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Detached Service.—Capt. Henry C. Hasbronck is detailed a member of the Board of Officers constituted by par. 1, S. O. 36, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment to the position of 2d Lieutenant under the terms of G. O. Nos. 62 and 68, Adjt.-Gen.'s Office, series 1878 (S. O. 59, April 13, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. J. R. Totten, seven days (S. O. 73, April 26, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Detached Service.—In obedience to summons Capt. W. B. Beck, St. Francis Blks, St. Augustine, Fla., will proceed to McPherson Blks, Atlanta, Ga., reporting on arrival thereto to 2d Lieut. R. A. Ives, 5th Art., J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 14, Dept. of South, as witness (S. O. 36, April 22, D. S.)

In compliance with instructions from the Adjt.-Gen.'s Office, dated Washington, Jan. 21, 1881, Major R. H. Jackson, 5th Art., (St. Francis Blks, St. Augustine, Fla.), is designated to inspect certain Q. M. stores, and camp and garrison equipment at the following National Cemeteries, under charge of Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Deputy Q. M. Gen., viz.: Camp Nelson, Jessamine County; Logan's Cross Roads, Somerset, Pulaski County, and Lebanon, Lebanon, Ky.; Nashville, Madison Station; Stone's River, Murfreesboro, and Fort Donelson, Dover, Tenn. (S. O. 37, April 25, D. S.)

MCPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., April 23, 1881.]

At a meeting of the officers of the 5th Artillery, stationed at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., pursuant to a call of the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the regiment, Captain H. F. Brewerton, 5th Artillery, was called to the chair, and 1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adjt. 5th Artillery, to act as secretary. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, then read the following order, viz.:

**HEADQUARTERS 5TH ARTILLERY,
MCPherson Barracks,
ATLANTA, GA., April 22, 1881.]**

Orders No. 21.

It has become the sad duty of the undersigned to announce to the regiment the death of Bvt. Lieut.-Col. and Captain George A. Kensi, 5th Artillery, at New Haven, Ct., on the 17th inst.

Born in Pennsylvania, removed to Kentucky in his boyhood, he was appointed Cadet, U. S. M. A., 1853, and a Bvt. 2d Lieut., 5th Artillery, 1857; 2d Lieut., August 17, 1857; served in Utah Expedition, 1857-8; at Fort Monroe, Va., 1860; 1st Lieut., March 1, 1861; was attached to 5th Artillery, May 14, as third 1st Lieut.; Captain, 5th Artillery, October 8, 1862.

During the Rebellion he served as Q. M. at Boston; as Chief of Artillery and Ordnance in New Orleans, Hdqrs Dept. of the Gulf; Hdqrs 30th Army Corps in Tennessee; was brevetted Major for Chickamauga; was Inspector-General 18th Army Corps, Virginia and North Carolina; of 24th Army Corps and Department of Virginia, Lieut.-Col. H. S. V.; was in many actions around Petersburg and Richmond in 1864; was at the surrender of Appomattox; brevetted Lieut.-Col., March 13, 1865, and Brevet Colonel,

U. S. V.; since peace he has been serving at the U. S. Military Academy and with his regiment.

He was only known to be loved, and leaves a high record for soldierly qualities, courtesy, honor, and integrity worthy of the emulation of his brother officers.

The officers of the regiment will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

JOHN HAMILTON, Lieut.-Col. 5th Artillery,

Comdg. Regiment.

On motion, the chairman appointed the following officers a Committee on Resolutions, viz.: Lieut.-Col. John Hamilton, Capt. MacConnell, and Lieut. F. Thorp.

The committee submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His inscrutable Providence, to take from us our friend and comrade, Captain George A. Kensi, 5th Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, and,

Whereas, We feel that by his death the regiment has met with a profound loss; it is in appreciation of our love and regard for him who has been taken from us,

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of one who has been an officer in the regiment for almost twenty years, and whose career was one of honor; that his memory will ever be cherished by his comrades, and his gentle nature, which won all our hearts, be treasured as a precious legacy to the regiment, and that we proffer our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing family.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Army and Navy Register, and Atlanta Constitution.

H. F. BREWERSON, Captain 5th Artillery, Chairman.

E. R. HILLS, 1st Lieut. and Adj't. 5th Art., Secretary.

At a meeting of the enlisted men of Battery I, 5th Artillery, at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., April 19, 1881, pursuant to a call of the 1st sergeant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite mercy to remove from our midst our battery commander, Captain George A. Kensi, 5th Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, and

Whereas, We feel by his decease the battery has lost a noble and brave officer, a true friend and commander whose regard will be hard to fill. In tribute to the high esteem and regard for him who was beloved by us all, be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of one who has been to us a kind friend, thoughtful and efficient officer; and, that the battery will always hold his memory dear, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his sorrowing family.

Resolved, As a further token of respect to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Army and Navy Register, and the Atlanta Constitution.

WILLIAM HAWTHORN, 1st Sergeant, John Hauser, Sergeant, George Bligh, Sergeant, James Keeley, Private, Committee.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. M. P. Mans will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for signal duty, by May 1 (S. O. 58, April 15, D. T.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. John P. Thompson (S. O. 67, April 19, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John P. Thompson, one month (S. O. 44, April 22, M. D. M.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Leave of Absence.—Forty days, Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, Fort Sanders, Wyo. T. (S. O. 45, April 25, M. D. M.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. G. B. Walker will proceed to Washington, D. C., in time to report for signal duty by the 1st of May, 1881 (S. O. 76, April 21, D. M.)

Entitled Men.—The C. O. of Camp on White River, Colo., will grant a furlough for four months to Musician Henry Weitzel, Co. K, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 76, April 21, D. M.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins, president; Capt. William S. Worth, 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, William H. McMinn, 2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, members, and Capt. Charles Porter, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Benicia Blks, Cal., April 18 (S. O. 60, April 14, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

Change of Station.—Capt. Edwin Pollock is, in compliance with par. 2, S. O. 43, Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Dist. of New Mexico, and will proceed to report in person at the Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, as therein directed. The District Commander, in parting with the services of Capt. Pollock, takes the opportunity to express his high appreciation of the able, energetic, and effective manner in which he has performed his duties as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the District (G. O. 2, April 19, D. N. M.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Jesse A. P. Hampson, president; Capt. Francis E. Lacey, 1st Lieut. Charles E. Bottford, 2d Lieuts. Edwin R. Clark, Stephen Y. Seburn, members, and 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., April 29 (S. O. 72, April 25, D. E.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Mizner, president; Capt. Robert H. Hall, 1st Lieuts. Daniel F. Stiles, Alured Larke, 2d Lieut. William Paulding, members, and 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., April 29 (S. O. 72, April 25, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. W. Mansfield and 2d Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty, until the route of travel to their station is open, when they will proceed to join it for duty (S. O. 69, April 22, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One year, Capt. George K. Sanderson (S. O. 22, April 22, W. D.)

One month, 2d Lieut. William H. Wheeler (S. O. 46, April 27, M. D. M.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. A. M. Raphall will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will then proceed to join his company (S. O., April 22, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Detached Service.—In compliance with instructions from Hdqrs General Recruiting Service, dated April 22, 1881, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., 12th Inf., is relieved from further duty at the depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., and will report to 1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., to accompany a detachment of recruits for the 12th Inf. On completion of this duty Lieut. Abbott will join his company in the Dept. of Arizona (Order 85, April 23, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Grant, A. T., will grant a furlough for three months, to take effect upon his re-enlistment, to Sergt. Martin Kenney, Co. I (S. O. 39, April 12, D. Ariz.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. H. G. Cavenagh is detailed for duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 1, S. O. 243, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Lewis, on the La Plata, Colo. (S. O. 76, April 21, D. M.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. J. H. H. Poshine is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 1, S. O. 243, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Lewis, on the La Plata, Colo. (S. O. 76, April 21, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Robert A. Torrey, nine months (S. O., April 27, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, on Surg. certificate, Col. George P. Buell, Fort Stanton, N. M. It appears that his is an extreme case, permission is granted him to leave the limits of the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 74, April 19, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Charles Steinhammer, one year on account of sickness (S. O., April 25, W. D.)

Field Orders.—Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., will proceed with his company (A), Indian Scouts, and a detachment of the 9th Cav., on a scout for hostile Indians, completing it in time to reach San Carlos Indian Agency, Arizona, by the expiration of the term of service of the Indians, and discharge them there. He will subsequently enlist as Scouts thirty-seven Indians for a six months' term of service. The enlistments of Scouts, and the scout to be afterwards made by Lieut. Maney will conform to letter of instructions of March 4, from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico (S. F. O. 10, March 4, D. N. M.)

Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., commanding Co. A, Indian Scouts, will proceed with his command and a detachment of the 9th Cav., on the morning of April 9, on a march, in compliance with letter of instructions from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico of April 5 (S. F. O. 12, April 5, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for signal duty, by the 1st of May (S. O. 58, April 15, D. T.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Major C. A. Webb, president; Capts. H. A. Theaker, W. H. Clapp, 1st Lieuts. C. H. Noble, T. C. Woodbury, L. C. Allen, 2d Lieuts. S. W. Dunning, W. H. Cowles, Elias Chandler, members, and 1st Lieut. W. H. Vinal, Adj't. J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McKavett, Tex., April 21 (S. O. 59, April 16, D. T.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.

Revoked.—Par. 13, S. O. 81, April 9, 1881, from the War Dept., detailing 2d Lieut. John A. Lockwood for duty at the International Polar Station, near Lady Franklin Bay, is revoked (S. O., April 27, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Detached Service.—Major R. H. Offley, Fort Gibson, I. T., is authorized to obey the summons of the U. S. Court at Denver, Colo., to appear as a witness in the case of Indian Agent Berry. On completion of his attendance before the Court, Major Offley will rejoin his proper station (S. O. 50, April 21, D. Ark.)

In order to enable 2d Lieut. John M. Cunningham to comply with the summons he has received to appear as witness before the U. S. Court at Denver, Colo., he is relieved from detail as member of the Examining Board, constituted by S. O. 72, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, and 2d Lieut. Francis H. French is detailed in his stead (S. O. 77, April 22, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Assigned to Duty.—Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mason, 20th Inf., is on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners, detailed as Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, to relieve Major Milton Cogswell (retired), to take effect June 1, 1881 (S. O., April 25, W. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan is assigned to command a detachment of fifty-one General Service recruits, ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., April 26, for the posts below designated, for assignment to the 12th Inf., as follows: Twenty to Whipple Blks, Ariz. T.; thirty to Fort Lowell, Ariz. T., and one shoemaker for Co. H, Camp Thomas, Ariz. T. On completion of the duty herein assigned him, Lieut. Duncan will join his company in the Dept. of Columbia (Order 85, April 23, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, Col. D. S. Stanley (S. O., April 25, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Relieved.—Col. J. H. Potter is relieved as Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., to take effect July 1 (S. O., April 25, W. D.)

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate by the President, April 26, 1881:

Surgeon Thomas A. McParlin, to be Assistant Medical Purveyor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Cooper, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Justus M. Brown, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major, vice McParlin, to be promoted.

1st Lieut. George W. Crabb, 5th Artillery, to be Captain, vice Kensi, deceased.

2d Lieut. Wm. B. Homer, 5th Artillery, to be 1st Lieut., vice Crabb, to be promoted.

2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 11th Infantry, to be 2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry, vice Roe, promoted to 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant.

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STATIONS OF TROOPS.

For the stations of the various companies of the Army we refer to the list published in JOURNAL of April 23, since which there have been no changes requiring the reprinting of the complete roster.

The following are late orders:

Major James Gilliss, Quartermaster's Department, relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, and assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Arizona.

Capt. E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M., assigned to duty in the Dept. of Columbia.

Capt. E. B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., assigned to temporary duty with the Depot Quartermaster, New York city.

1st Lieut. J. E. H. Foster, 3d Cavalry, relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and his sick leave extended one year.

Col. R. I. Dodge, A. D. C., relieved at his own request from the Board on Magazine Guns, and Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Infantry, detailed a member in his stead.

1st Lieut. L. V. Caziaro, 2d Artillery, ordered to report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in his office.

1st Lieuts. G. P. Cotton, 1st Artillery, and A. L. Myer, 11th Infantry, ordered to Fort Myer, Va., for instruction in signalling.

The sick leave of 1st Lieut. R. G. Smither, 10th Cavalry, is extended two months.

Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C., and Captains A. C. M. Pennington and E. B. Williston, 2d; W. Sinclair, 3d; H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th; H. F. Brewerton, 5th; and J. P. Sanger, 1st Artillery, are appointed a Board of Artillery Officers to meet at Washington, July 10th, to consider recent changes in guns, harness, and equipments for light batteries, and to recommend changes; each member, in event of disagreement, to submit his opinion in writing.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 23, 1881.

Captain George A. Kensel, 5th Artillery—Died April 17, 1881, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—2d Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., on certain articles of Q. M. stores, and clothing, camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 48, April 19, D. A. R.)

Col. George G. Brackett, 3d Cav., comdg. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., on unserviceable property at the guard-house at that post (S. O. 34, April 22, D. P.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 28. Detail: Seven officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 29. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., April 29. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort McKavett, Tex., April 21. Detail: Ten officers of the 16th Inf.

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 29. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Benicia Bks, Cal., April 18. Detail: Six officers of the 8th Inf.

Summer Camp.—The C. O. Dist. of Montana will direct the C. O. of Fort Assiniboine to designate a company of infantry, from his command, and establish it on the Missouri River, in Summer Camp, at Coal Banks, M. T., for the purpose of receiving and forwarding material, etc., for Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 69, April 22, D. D.)

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Eureka Jarvis, April 26; William Harvey, May 5; William Howard, May 7; Conrad J. Widenmann, May 8; Louis Oatman and Henry Myers, May 11; John Aubrey, May 14, 1881 (S. O. 77, April 22, D. M.)

The sentences in the cases of Private John M. Brady, General Service, late of Co. C, 8th Inf.; Private Nicholas Peter, General Service, late of Co. C, 12th Inf.; William Collins, formerly a Private of Co. M, 1st Cav., and John McLean, formerly a Private of Co. H, 2d Inf., remaining unexecuted on April 25 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 36, April 4, M. D. P.)

In the case of John McLean, formerly a Private of Co. H, 2d Inf., a general prisoner at Alcatraz Island, Cal., the portion of the sentence remaining unexecuted on April 12 is remitted, for exemplary good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 38, April 9, M. D. P.)

In consideration of his good conduct while in confinement, the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of James Byrnes, late Private Bat. G, 3d Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 24, April 20, D. E.)

In the case of James Hoyte, formerly a Private of Co. G, 2d Inf., the unexecuted portion of the sentence is remitted, in consideration of the fact that he was a recruit when he deserted (G. C.-M. O. 42, April 14, M. D. P.)

Posts Discontinued.—The post of Camp Sheridan, Neb., will be discontinued May 1, 1881. Co. M, 5th Cav., and Co. E, 9th Inf., now stationed therewith, will take post at Fort Robinson, Neb. Major William T. Gentry, 9th Inf., will proceed to Fort Fetterman, W. T., and there take post. Capt. Henry M. Cronkhite, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort McKinney, W. T., and report for duty at that post. Hospital Steward Thomas N. Gunn will report to the C. O. Fort Hall, Idaho, for duty. The bodies interred at Camp Sheridan Cemetery will be removed to and reinterred in the cemetery near Fort Robinson, Neb. All buildings or building material which can with economy be removed to the posts of Forts Robinson or Niobrara will be transported to those posts and used in construction and repairs—the remainder will be sold by the Quartermaster's Department. A detachment of one officer and ten enlisted men from the present garrison will remain at Camp Sheridan, after May 1, 1881, until all public property thereat is removed. On completion of this duty the detachment will join its company (G. O. 8, April 20, D. P.)

The post of Fort Hartuff, Neb., will be discontinued May 1, 1881. Co. U, 9th Inf., now stationed therewith, will take post at Fort Omaha, Neb. Asst. Surg. George W. Towar will report in person to the C. O. Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty. Com'g' Sgt. William Bolton will report to the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Cheyenne, W. T., for temporary duty. A detachment of one officer and ten enlisted men from the present garrison will remain at Fort Hartuff, after

May 1, 1881, until all public property thereat is removed. On completion of this duty the detachment will join its company, and the post be left in charge of a Q. M. Agent (G. O. 9, April 23, D. P.)

Fort Custer, Montana.—The following was the programme of the promenade concert by the 2d Cavalry band, at Fort Custer, Montana, Tuesday evening, April 12: March, "Shine on," (Sullivan); Waltz, "Doctrinen," (Strauss); Lanciers, "Cupid," (Weingarten); Waltz, "La petite Coquette," (Zikof); Lanciers, "High Life," (J. H. B. S.); Promenade, Irish Ballad, (J. R. Thomas); Waltz, "1001 Nights," (Strauss); Galop, "Across the Continent," (Kalkbrenner); Lanciers, "Pinafore," (A. Sullivan); Waltz, "Aus der Hochwald grünen Bergen," (Faust); "Farewell to the Forest," (Mendelssohn).

Affairs at Fort D. A. Russell.—Our correspondent at this post writes, April 17: Mrs. Dr. Pettes returned to this post on the 15th inst. after spending a short time in Denver, Colo.... Post Trader Lane and Lieut. Hunter, 3d Cavalry, both of Fort Sanders, W. T., paid this post a short visit on Friday.... Mrs. Monahan is now in Denver, Colo., visiting, and will return next week.... Lieut. G. W. Baxter arrived here to-day. He has been granted a leave of absence until July 1, and his resignation is accepted by the President to date July 1, 1881.... Sergt. H. Rodgers, Co. L, has given up his warrant, to take effect April 10, 1881.

The following promotions and appointments have been made in the regiments: Co. K.—Corporal Chas. Boyd to be sergeant, vice Knupp, deserted, to date April 1; Private John Shiller to be corporal, vice Smith, resigned, to date April 1; Private M. D. Crimmins to be corporal, vice Boyd, promoted, to date April 10. Co. L.—Corporal F. Kalb to be sergeant, vice Rodgers, resigned, to date April 10; Private R. B. Gittings to be corporal, vice Kalb, promoted, to date April 10.

The B. S. C. will give a hop on Easter Monday night (18th).

The regular Sunday evening services were held at the post chapel on Easter Sunday, and there was a very large attendance. The string band under the leadership of Prof. Churnside provided the music.

"Look out for the races—T—son is breaking horses—REG."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following telegram, forwarded from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, Chicago, has been received at the War Department:

FORT KEOKU, M. T., April 18, 1881.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

Thirty-two lodges of Uncapapa Sioux Indians surrendered here to-day, consisting of 47 men, 39 women, 25 boys, 45 girls, 57 ponies, 16 guns, and 3 revolvers.

WHISTLER, commanding.

The following was received at Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, April 28:

CANTONMENT UNCOMPANIE, COLORADO, April 21, 1881.

To A. A. General, Dept. of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.:

In reference to telegram sent yesterday I desire to state that everything is quiet and peaceable in the vicinity, and that I feel satisfied that Indians have not gone in pursuit of their missing ponies.

FLETCHER, commanding.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

COMMANDER CHAS. McDUGAL, U. S. NAVY.

ONLY a few days since I returned from a trip down the coast, inspecting light-houses, with Commander McDougal, and now news has come of his death by drowning, while attempting to make a landing in the surf off Cape Mendocino Light-house. To my mind his loss seems so strange and sad—a man in the prime of life, an excellent sailor and fine swimmer; it would appear, if any man could, and ought to have been saved, it was McDougal. I recall with so much pleasure his many and constant acts of kindness, politeness, and consideration to me, his guest in the light-house steamer *Manzanita*; his desire to explain everything, his knowledge of his duties and strict attention to them, his thoughtful consideration of the light-house keepers, his encouraging words to them in their hard and lonely duties, his desire to supply all their wants as far as lay in his power, changing their libraries of books, asking for everything of interest to them; all these things, as they did then, now impress themselves on my mind. His domestic relations were sweet and lovely, and his character as a father, brother, and son were beyond reproach. He was daily in the habit of visiting in the morning, before going to his office, his mother and father Admiral McDougal. The latter accompanied us on our Southern trip, and you could see in every glance the pride and love he bore his boy. The blow to him has been a hard one, as well as to the mother, wife, and four children. When on our Southern trip, landing in the surf one day, he told me, a surf line having been run, that it was comparatively safe, the only danger being in the boats getting broadsides on, upsetting, and hitting the occupants. The surf line kept the boat in the right direction, but being wet with the spray I began as a landsman to think that even a surf line would not save us. In his case, I believe the line was in rear, but must have failed to play out freely, causing the boat to be swamped by an unusually high breaker. He was lost in the zealous and anxious desire to perform his duty, finish his inspection of light-houses, and make his quarterly report. He had completed his Southern trip and was now on his Northern, which, to him, has proved his last. The remorseless ocean has claimed him; but it cannot wash from my memory his many endearing ways, and all that makes manhood true and noble.

GUY V. HENRY, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 29, 1881.

It is said that a piece of timber from the frigate *Philadelphia* is now on board the *Wyoming*, to be shipped to the United States. The *Philadelphia*, while blockading Tripoli Harbor October 31, 1803, grounded on a reef not laid down in the chart, and was captured by the Tripolitans and afterwards sunk. The piece of timber now coming to this country has been in the water since the date above mentioned.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPT. JAMES N. WHEELAN, 2d Cav., en route to Washington, D. C., passed through Chicago, Ill., and registered at Hdqrs M. D. Mo.

LIEUT.-COL. GEO. GIBSON, 3d Inf., registered at Hdqrs M. D. Mo.

LIEUT.-COL. A. B. CARRY, Paymaster, U. S. A., stationed in Washington, is temporarily absent from that city, on duty. He will return to his post on Monday, May 2d.

One of the Japanese students at the Naval Academy, Sananori Yonchi, has been obliged to withdraw on account of ill-health. He was a member of the second class.

We are glad to learn that Secretary Lincoln is warmly interested in our Army School system, and will do what he can to improve and extend it.

ARMY officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending April 23, 1881: Surgeon Geo. M. Sternberg; 2d Lieut. Geo. R. Barnett, 9th Cav.; Asst. Surg. T. A. Cunningham, Med. Dept., U. S. A.

The American commission to the electrical exhibition at Paris, as now fully organized, comprises Mr. Robert R. Hitt, as acting commissioner-general, with Mr. George Walker, Prof. George F. Barker, Capt. D. P. Heap, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. C. McLean, U. S. N.; George E. Gouraud, and Charles R. Goodwin, as commissioners, and Mr. Philip Walker as secretary to the commission. Prof. Barker, the eminent chemist, has of late given special attention to the subject of electricity, and is an intimate personal friend of Edison. Lieut. McLean has for several years devoted himself specially to electricity in its applications to naval warfare.

We learn that Prof. Bell, of telephone fame, made an offer of \$60,000 recently for the house built in Washington by Lieut. Emory, U. S. N., at a cost of \$41,000. The offer was refused.

More than three thousand applications for foreign consulates are on file at the State Department.

SECRETARY LINCOLN is a harder man to interview than Gen. Grant. An *Inter-Ocean* reporter recently pumped him an hour and a half, and finally learned that the Secretary was feeling "very well."

Mrs. JUSTINE VAN BENSELAER TOWNSEND, wife of Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, U. S. A., died suddenly of heart disease in Paris on Thursday of last week. The *Washington Sunday Herald* says: "Mrs. Barber was a strikingly handsome and highly accomplished young lady, a member of a wealthy New York family, her maiden name being Justine Van Rossele Townsend. Lieut. Barber was for several years attached to the Signal Corps, and during their residence here his wife made many friends, who will be shocked to learn of his death, whom they so recently remember in the very bloom of health, youth, and beauty."

LIEUTENANT S. F. CLARKSON, U. S. N., was registered in Paris, April 28.

MRS. DE VALIN, wife of Chief Engineer Chas. E. De Valin, U. S. N., died suddenly Thursday, April 28.

It is expected that the Secretary of the Navy will go to Fort Monroe next week to visit the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron.

By direction of the Secretary of War so much of paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 83, April 12, 1881, as relates to Capts. E. H. Ruffner and Thomas Turle, Corps of Engineers, is suspended until further orders. The order referred to relieved Capt. Ruffner and ordered Capt. Turle to resume local charge of the improvement of the Great Kanawha, W. Va.

This order detailing 2d Lieutenant John A. Lockwood, 11th Infantry, for duty at the International Polar Station, near Lady Franklin Bay, has been revoked.

GEN. LOUIS VON BENEDEK, Austrian commander in the war of 1866, died at Gratz, on Wednesday. It is to be observed that Gen. von Benedek's death was recorded in January, 1878, but a despatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company gives the particulars of the General's death at Gratz.

The following Army officers were registered at the A.-G. Office, Washington, during the week ending April 23, 1881: Brevet Maj. John H. Calef, capt. 2d Art., on leave; Brevet Capt. Chas. G. Penney, 1st lieut. 6th Inf., on leave; Surg. J. C. McKee, Medical Department, on leave. The foregoing officers are also registered at the Ebbitt House. 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art., at 2021 N street, to report to the chief signal officer; 1st Lieut. Chas. Morris, 5th Art., at 1515 L street, on leave; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cav., a 1201 R. L. avenue, on leave; 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Mumford, 13th Inf., in Baltimore on sick leave. 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Ernest, 8th Inf., at Ebbitt House, en route to Charleston, S. C.

PROF. WM. SWINTON, whose first introduction to the Army was as a narrator of its exploits during our great war, now presents himself as an instructor for the Army, his condensed History of the United States and Geographies having been adopted among the text-books to be used in our post schools. Prof. Swinton's books have been very successful, and yield him an annual income of many thousand dollars.

SURGEONS J. H. JANEWAY, and J. S. Billings, U. S. A., will represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in Richmond, Va., May 3d.

COMMODORE AND MRS. G. H. BALDWIN gave a reception recently, at their residence, No. 560 5th avenue, to Gen. and Mrs. George W. Cullum. Gen. Cullum sails for Europe in a few days to attend the Geographical Congress at Venice in September, as a delegate.

Its obituary of the late Chief Engineer James W. Whitaker, U. S. N., the M. O. L. L. U. S. of Pennsylvania, of which the deceased was a member, says, after recapitulating

his services: "His character was free from reproach of any kind, and he commanded the respect of all who sailed with him; ranking high in his corps as skilful and thorough, he adorned the service by many noble qualities. With affable manners he combined a high conscientiousness and firm adherence to whatever was right."

LIEUT.-COMMANDER HENRY H. GOHRINGE lectured Saturday evening before the Teachers' Association, in Steinway Hall, N. Y., on "The Obelisk and African Archaeology." The hall was crowded, and the lecture was received with marked interest.

AN Albany, N. Y., despatch of April 22 says: The remains of the late Paymaster Major James H. Nelson, who died of typhoid pneumonia on Wednesday in the Albany penitentiary, after nearly a week's illness, were sent by express yesterday evening to the home of his parents in Pontiac, Mich. When his illness looked serious, Deputy Warden Bowers telegraphed for his wife to Hunter's Point, and she arrived last Saturday, and was at his bedside in the hospital of the prison until he died. He was 37 years of age. He had been convicted of misappropriating Government moneys and sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of \$2,500.

MR. ALEXANDER S. BACON, late 1st Art'y, passed through Cleveland last week, en route to New Mexico and Western Texas. Mr. Bacon has been very successful as a lawyer in New York State, but desires to know what inducements the West may offer; he will visit Santa Fe, El Paso, and other points of interest along the Southern Pacific, and may go on to San Francisco. If so, he may feel sure of a hearty welcome from his friends and classmates stationed in that region. Mr. Bacon's address is Jackson, Michigan.

"FLAGS, Some Account of their History and Uses," is the title of a recent work by Mr. A. MacGeorge. The book takes a wide range, and has a copious index.

THE Weymouth, Mass., *Gazette* publishes an interesting address read before the Historical Society of the town on the Soldier Dead of Weymouth, by the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr. The address is interesting and historically valuable, and furnishes an example of a class of biographical work which should be more generally undertaken.

THE Daily Evening Journal of Newburyport, Mass., dated April 23, gives an interesting account of jetties, their use, history, and success, and a plan of the mouth of the Merrimac River, and of the proposed jetties thereto, prepared at the office of Lieut.-Col. George Thom, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the sea coast defences of Massachusetts.

1ST LIEUT. PHILIP READE, 3d Infantry, is in New York at No. 19 West Thirty-first street, and expects to visit relatives at Lowell, Mass., and Troy, N. Y.

THE Moline, Ill., *Review-Dispatch* of April 22 says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 16th says Maj. J. A. Smith is ordered to Keokuk, Iowa, to relieve Major Amos Stickney. Maj. Stickney has been doing noble duty on the Mississippi river, at Rock Island and at Keokuk, during the past ten or twelve years. He is a brother-in-law of R. R. Cable, of Rock Island, the efficient general manager of the C. R. I. and P. R. R. Major Stickney had charge of some of the most important work on the Rock Island Rapids, between this point and Port Byron. When Harvey and Livesey, the contractors, failed to build the piers for the Government bridge at Rock Island, on time, the work was put in Maj. Stickney's hand, as an officer of the U. S. Engineer Corps. He had a remarkably tough job, but he had the pluck and perseverance to push it to successful completion. Knowing Major Stickney as we do, we wish to say that wherever he is sent, to whatever duty he is assigned, he will be a valuable servant to the service, and will prove his ability by the skill with which he handles important official trusts."

WE noted last week the death and services of Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon. Only a few months ago, in his speech to some excursionists, Gen. Lane, referring to his service during the Mexican war, said: "Two years ago I looked over the old Army Register, and I found there only five of the seventeen American generals who entered the Mexican war surviving. Of the seventeen who entered that struggle, fourteen were younger than myself. One by one these brave men have answered the last roll-call. Since I last looked over the Register, Fillow has been called away, Cadwalader and Cushing followed, and on the first of the present month Shields answered the summons and passed over the dark river, across the valley and shadow of death. During the last few years the roll has been called once in six months, and one by one these gallant men have responded." Another six months has passed, the roll has been called again, and Gen. Lane has answered "present" to the summons.

THE Norfolk, Va., *Landmark* says: Chief Engineer W. H. King, of the Steam Engineering Store Department, has been ordered to the Alaska per steamer leaving New York April 30 for Aspinwall. We are sorry to lose from our midst such an agreeable officer and pleasant gentleman. Chief Engineer King is very popular here and has a host of warm friends. Our best wishes accompany him. Though as he has not yet received his orders of detachment, there is some probability of having them revoked. We hope he may be able to remain with us.... Capt. J. F. McGlensy, equipment officer, is indisposed.... Naval Constructor Webb will return from New York next Friday.... The U. S. *Alliance* has been ordered to the Yard for repairs.... The Chiefs of the several Bureaus of the Navy Department in Washington were to hold a meeting yesterday to consider the survey of the *Canandaigua*, and decide whether she should be fitted out or not.... Chief Engineer W. H. King received four days leave of absence yesterday.... The U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Lookout*, Lieut. Max Wood commanding, left the Navy-yard yesterday for the sounds of North Carolina.... Mr. Easby, Chief of the

Bureau of Construction, favors repairing the *Canandaigua*, and will do all in his power to have the work done.

A WASHINGTON despatch of April 25 says: In the Supreme Court to day judgment was given in the case of Christopher Oscanyan, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The plaintiff while occupying the position of Consul-General of Turkey at the port of New York, entered into a contract with the Winchester Arms Company to use his influence with the Turkish government to procure the adoption by the latter of the Winchester repeating rifle as its regular army weapon. Upon all sales of arms thus effected through his mediation Oscanyan under the aforesaid contract was to receive 10 per cent commission. By reason of Oscanyan's representations and influence the Turkish government was induced to purchase rifles from the Winchester Arms Company to the value of \$1,360,000. The present suit was brought by Oscanyan to recover the stipulated commission of 10 per cent. The court below directed a verdict for the Winchester Arms Company on the ground that Oscanyan as a public officer of the Turkish government had no right to sell his influence and use his position as such officer for the purpose of making money. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the court below, and held "that the contract entered into by Oscanyan to sell his influence to the Winchester Arms Company was corrupt in its origin and corrupting in its tendencies. The services stipulated for and rendered were prohibited by consideration of morality and policy, which should prevail at all times and in all countries and without which fidelity to public trusts would be a matter of bargain and sale, and not of duty. Such a contract as that entered into by Oscanyan is therefore invalid and void, and he cannot recover under it the sum claimed."

A curious incident in connection with color blindness is related as occurring during the late war on board one of the vessels which blockaded Wilmington, N. C. To prevent the ships firing into each other by mistake, a system of challenging and answering signals by showing or flashing a red or white light was established. It was the rule for any ship doubting to challenge by showing the challenging signal for that particular night. If no answering light was shown, or an incorrect one, the challenger had a right to fire. One night a vessel was challenged. It answered by showing a red light for three or four seconds. Again it was challenged, and again answered as before. All hands were at quarters. Almost immediately after the second answer the lock-string of the 100-pounder rifle on board the challenger was pulled, the gun, pointed directly at the other ship, happily missing fire. Before the gun could be reprimed the vessel was made out, and no harm done. The next day an interview was had with the commander of the challenging ship, and he was informed that his challenges were correctly answered. Why the answers were not seen by his ship could not be made out. He stated, however, that he had been many months in command of his ship, and never before had that gun missed fire.

BOATSWAIN H. P. GRACE, U. S. N., recently presented to Hon. A. H. Rice a cane the wood of which was cut from the frame of the *Kearsarge*, directly after her fight with the *Alabama*, while the head is of metal which came from the hull of the same vessel. This head consists of a perfect rifled cannon in miniature, mounted horizontally in a block of metal. The metal work is handsomely nickel-plated, and on the breech of the gun is the inscription "U. S. Steamer *Kearsarge*, June 19, 1864." A silver band just below the head of the cane is inscribed "A. H. Rice, from H. P. Grace, U. S. N."

An order issued by Maj.-Gen. McDowell shows that the following Army officers acted as pall bearers at the funeral of the late Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. Army, at San Francisco: Col. Chas. Sutherland, surgeon, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Geo. P. Andrews, 4th U. S. Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Dep. Paymaster-General; Surgeon C. G. Byrne, U. S. A.; Capt. G. A. Hull, military storekeeper U. S. A., and Capt. Henry Johnson, medical storekeeper U. S. A.

CAPT. G. S. L. WARD, A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Hancock, rejoined from sick leave April 26, looking stout and much improved in health. His trip to the South has proved of much benefit.

THE Madison, Wis., *State Journal*, of April 21, says: "This noon, Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., in charge of the department of military science, gave an exhibition and inspection drill of the University battalion, in the gymnasium. The inspection was conducted by Governor Smith and Adj't. Gen. Bryant; accompanying these gentlemen were Acting Governor Ritch of New Mexico, and Capt. Chapman of the Lake City Guards. There was a large attendance, comprising President Bascom and several of the faculty, and a number of interested citizens. After the inspection in line, the battalion of two companies was drilled in the manual of arms and in loading and firing; there was noticeable a marked precision and vim in the execution of the manual, and a very commendable steadiness at attention while the men were addressed by Governors Smith and Ritch. The former expressed his great interest in the military work at the University; he had his own son take advantage of the drill, while in the institution, and the result was highly beneficial; the Governor commended the benefit to be derived from the drill by all participants, and strongly urged the students to take advantage of it; he was highly complimentary to Capt. King, and spoke in high praise of his work at the University. Governor Ritch spoke briefly, referring to the importance of encouraging military knowledge among the people, and arguing that cultivation of the military spirit was a necessity to the security of a free State. At the conclusion of the drill, Capt. King was approached by the professors and other leading citizens present and com-

plimented on the excellence of the exhibition and his efficient instruction, to which the operations of the battalion fully testified."

GENERAL GRANT made a speech at a dinner given to him in the city of Mexico last Friday in which, referring to rumors of Mexican annexation, he said:

I am sure that even if it could be shown that all the people of Mexico were in favor of the annexation of a portion of their territory to the United States it would still be rejected [by the United States]. We want no more land. We do want to improve what we have, and we want to see our neighbors improve and grow so strong that the design of any other country could not endanger them. Mexico has the elements of development and wealth such as no other country possesses, at all events to so high a degree. Her proximity to the equator, with her elevated plains, enables her to produce the fruits of all latitudes. Her mines are the richest in the world, and she possesses every climate, from the tropical to the frigid, in proximity to each other. With the contemplated improvements in internal communication, she must advance beyond the dream of her most patriotic citizens. So far as I am concerned, I shall be very glad if I can contribute to this result.

CAPT. HENRY METCALFE, of the Ordnance Corps, has been in Washington this week with his brother-in-law, Loyall Farragut, attending the Farragut ceremonies.

GEN. C. McKEEVEY, A. Adj't.-Gen., U. S. A., left Washington on the 21st of April on an inspection tour to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Chicago, and other points. He is expected to be absent about ten days.

MESSES. J. GRIFFIN AND CO., of Portsmouth, England, have just published a very beautiful and instructive volume, in the form of a series of illustrations of the "Ships of the Royal Navy, 1872 to 1880," which are lithographed in colors from original drawings by W. F. Mitchell, Esq., with an introduction by a naval architect. The work contains specimens of each class of war vessels at present in the British service, and we can warmly commend the excellent idea of the work and the manner of its execution. It conveys to the eye a clear notion of the general appearances, relative magnitude, and presumable qualities of the vessels. The proportions of many of them are familiar enough in technical descriptions and sectional drawings, but cannot be properly appreciated without some such general exterior presentations as are given in the present volume. The colored lithographs are accompanied by brief but sufficient descriptions of the tonnage, battery power, and armor of the various classes presented. In the excellent preface all the particulars given are accurate as to details, and we may add that this introduction itself is an admirable example of terse, yet adequate information. We should judge that officers in our Navy would find this volume a welcome addition to their knowledge on the subject of which it treats, especially by reason of its ability to clear up subjects of doubt or uncertainty in a single glance at the illustrations.

THE Duke of Sutherland, his son, the Marquis of Stafford, a 2d Lieutenant in the Life Guards, and Dr. W. H. Russell, editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, were amongst the notable arrivals in the *Gallia* at New York this week. It is understood that Dr. Russell is here for the purpose of literary work, being engaged in the preparation of a series of articles for an English journal on the United States of to-day.

THE marriage of Captain C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. Army, to Miss Olive Lay, daughter of A. Tracy Lay, Esq., is announced to take place at Chicago, May 5. We learn that the wedding is to be a brilliant one, and that over 1,500 invitations are out. The popularity of the groom makes it certain that the wedding will be a matter of Army interest.

A LETTER received from Commander Lull, of the Navy, at San Francisco, says that while at Panama recently, awaiting the arrival of the *Wachusett*, he inquired in detail into the progress of the French canal project. He found only a few native laborers at work, the construction work not having begun, and from personal examination he became convinced that a tidewater canal was utterly impracticable.

THE Vallejo Chronicle, of April 15, says: "Corporal of Marines Pearson, while in the performance of his duty on the *Ranger* this morning, sustained an injury which will result in the loss of his life. He went on duty at 4 o'clock this morning as usual, and between that hour and 5 o'clock, while walking on the gang-plank extending from the ship to the wharf, he fell to the float below, which is used as a guard to keep the ship from the wharf, and struck his head, rendering him senseless. The unfortunate man was taken aboard of his ship, and this afternoon will be taken to the hospital. The surgeons pronounce his injuries of a fatal character, and are of the opinion that the poor man will not live through the night. He is a man universally respected by all who know him, and has served his country in a faithful manner for a number of years. The *Ranger* had fires started and was getting up steam preparatory to sailing, orders were countermanded and the fires ordered banked."

THE San Francisco *Advertiser*, of April 16, says: Commodore Terry, U. S. N., and wife are in the city....Chief Engineer Kutz and family left the Mare Island Navy-yard on Monday, and sailed for New York....Lieut. Symonds, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., on duty in the Department of the Columbia, is in the city....Major George B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, Acting Inspector General of the Division, has inspected the post of Benicia Barracks during the past week....Commander Coffin has assumed charge of the Light-house District of California. For the present the Commander and family will reside at Tubbs's Hotel, East Oakland....Lt. D. Pratt Mannix, U. S. M. C., arrived from the east yesterday. The Lieutenant is en route to China, where he has accepted a position as instructor in the Naval Academy....General Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., late Quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia, and family, are in the city. The General has been transferred to a Southern sta-

tion.... Lieut. Col. Cooper, U. S. A., Medical Purveyor of the Department, was buried with military honors at Angel Island yesterday. Major General McDowell and staff and nearly all the Army officers in the vicinity attended the obsequies.... Major Whipple and Major W. H. Comegys, Paymasters, U. S. A., have arrived during the past week, and been assigned to duty in the Division of the Pacific.... The U. S. steamer *Ranger* will come down to the city, Monday morning, and proceed at once to sea. She will go to the Central American coast to continue the topographical and hydrographical survey commenced by the *Tuscarora* three years ago, in charge of the present officers of the *Ranger*. The present is the bad and sickly season on that coast; but the *Ranger* will remain there until the fever makes its appearance on board when she will sail north to go in search of the *Sierra* rocks, a shoal ten feet under water reported somewhere to the westward of this port some 500 miles. Then she will develop the submarine ridge of mountains that lie between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, and in October return to her regular surveying duty south. The *Ranger* has been fitted out regardless of expense, with all the latest instruments and machinery for conducting this important work, and is well worth a visit, prior to her departure, from any of our citizens interested in such matters who will be welcomed on board.

ORDNANCE NOTES 148 contains an interesting *résumé* by Capt. Geo. W. McKee, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., of Prof. or W. H. C. Bartlett's memoir entitled "Strains on Rifled Guns," etc. Capt. McKee, in his report on the subject, practically applies the Professor's formulas to problems in gun construction.

MAJOR R. T. FRANK, 1st U. S. Artillery, at present on the Whittaker court, will, as soon as the court adjourns, take command of Fort Trumbull, Conn., lately vacated on promotion by Col. Brannan. The post is an especially pleasant one in the summer season, and endurable in the winter.

CAPT. TULLY McCREA, 1st U. S. Artillery, has been designated by Gen. Hancock to inspect and muster the National Guard of Connecticut during May, in accordance with a request made by Gov. Bigelow to Gen. Sherman, that an officer of the Regular Army might be detailed for the duty in question.

CAPT. R. H. PRATT, U. S. Army, in charge of the Indian training school at Carlisle Barracks, took 20 of his pupils on a trip to Philadelphia April 25, and in the evening of that day, at Association Hall, enabled the public to determine the practicability of thoroughly civilizing the Indian race. Gen. Haileman presided, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, was also on the platform. Capt. Pratt told at some length the aim and purposes of the education of the Indian youth, and exhibited some practical illustrations of their handiwork. Gen. Miles said that the first time he saw Capt. Pratt was when he had just rescued two young white girls from captivity. Speaking for the soldiers and officers on the plains he could say that none of them would be sorry to see the Indian troubles settled. Whether the Army was responsible for the beginning of Indian troubles it was certain that the Army has made an end of all of them. The nation this spring is threatened with a contest with the most intelligent and powerful of the Indian tribes. Years ago he had recommended these schools. Carlisle was one of twenty or thirty that ought to be. If there were fifty or one hundred he would not dread a war this summer. After some addresses, singing, etc., by the Indians themselves, the meeting dispersed, thoroughly interested and satisfied with the evidences of the thorough work already done and still being done by Capt. Pratt.

The Washington *National Republican* of April 27 says: "Admiral and Mrs. Boggs left yesterday morning. They will remain a few days in New York, then proceed to New London, Conn., their summer home. Admiral (then Captain) Boggs, in command of the *Varuna*, was the second officer of Admiral Farragut's fleet in point of seniority, in the memorable Gulf campaign, and was one of the bravest yet most modest officers in the Service. He and Mrs. Boggs are greatly beloved in Washington. Admiral Strong, who leaves the city this morning for his home on the Hudson, has not once been down stairs from his room this winter or spring. He is disabled by rheumatism, but is a man of splendid physical appearance, and of gracious and heroic character. Mrs. Strong is with him. Their son is in the Navy, and their daughter, the wife of a wealthy English gentleman, lives almost entirely abroad. The reunion of so many brave and gallant old officers of the Navy, each of whom has a record that it would be a pleasure to recount, has been a memorable event for Washington, not unmixed with pathos. In their farewell and departure they bear the reverent good will of many not personally known to them, who looked upon their faces with emotion for the honorable service they had rendered in our own and foreign seas, and for their share in scenes consecrated to the memory of heroes dead and immortal.... The younger officers and their fair friends in Washington society were disappointed that the hop proposed at the National Museum to celebrate this gala week could not come off. There has been less of general festivity than was expected, though much of quiet enjoyment."

CAPT. HARVEY EASTMAN, an officer who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, was drowned in a pond at Erie, Penn., this week, in a few inches of water. He was seized with a fit of vertigo, and fell into the water on his face.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. GARFIELD, and Secretary Blaine, expect to be present at the unveiling of the Morgan statue at Spartanburg, S. C., on May 11. Ex-President and Mrs. Hayes will probably be there.

MR. GUSTAVUS V. FOX, formerly Assistant Secretary of the

Navy, who has been spending the season in Washington, took advantage of the gathering at the Farragut function to entertain some of his old friends at dinner at Wormley's. At the right of the host sat the Secretary of the Treasury, at his left the Secretary of the Interior; opposite him was seated Admiral Porter, at whose right and left respectively were the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War. The remaining guests were Admiral Rowan, Rear Admirals Jenkins, Worden, Murray, Almy, John Rodgers, and C. R. P. Rodgers; Senators Anthony, Allison, and Voorhees; the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, Surgeon General Wales, Paymaster General Cutter, Colonel Commandant McCawley, Commodores Wells, Baldwin, and Temple, Commander Dewey, Hon. Carlisle Patterson, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, ex-Speaker Randall, Marshal John G. Nicolay, Mr. Charles Knapp, Hon. A. H. Rice, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Major Ben. Perley Poore, Hon. A. H. Lowry, and Loyall Farragut, Esq.

MISS BETTIE TAYLOR, daughter of the late Gen. Richard Taylor and granddaughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, was married in New Orleans on Thursday, April 21, to Mr. Walter R. Stauffer, of the New Orleans firm of Stauffer, Macready, and Co.

The *Palatka* (Fla.) *Journal*, of April 21, says: "General and Mrs. Van Vliet and party have just returned from a trip up the Ocklawaha and are at the Putnam House."

The announcement of the death of the dowager Empress of China, the mother of the Emperor, which was telegraphed recently, is mentioned to account for the absence of all decorations at the Chinese legation during the Farragut ceremonies in Washington. The building of the legation fronts Farragut square, and the windows were filled with interested spectators of the ceremonies, members of the legation and their friends.

LIEUT. HARRISON GRAY OTIS COLBY, U. S. N., and Miss May, daughter of the Hon. Francis Thompson, were married in Boston, Wednesday evening, April 20.

MRS. MARTHA STANTON, an aunt of the late Secretary Edwin M. Stanton, celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday in Salem, Ohio, on the 18th instant.

The President and Mrs. Garfield invited a few friends to meet Mrs. Farragut at tea on Sunday evening. There were eighteen at the table, including the President's own family, Mrs. Farragut and her son and his wife, Admiral John Rodgers and his wife, and a few naval officers.

A NUMBER of the officers attached to the naval vessels in the Potomac, attended a hop given at Burney's Hall, Alexandria, on Friday night of last week.

CAPT. MEADE, of the *Vandalia*, who commanded the naval division in the Farragut procession, sat his horse like a centaur as he rode along Pennsylvania avenue, and called to mind his uncle, the general who sixteen years ago rode at the head of his men along the same avenue on the occasion of the grand review before the President.

MASTER LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. Navy, who is still stationed in Washington, has consoled himself for his disappointment in not being permitted to visit the north pole this summer by attending a wedding in New York this week.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that "Gen. and Mrs. Vogdes, with their charming daughter, are visiting at Fort Monroe. Miss Vogdes is exceedingly pretty, and is considered the most beautiful dancer at the *Hygeia*."

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL SWAIM expected to leave Washington on Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth, where his family are, but General Pope telegraphed that the roads were so broken up by the freshets that it was useless for him to attempt to reach his headquarters for the present.

GEN. INNIS N. PALMER, U. S. A., retired, has purchased a lot on M street, Washington, near 15th street, and has a plan prepared ready for building. Gen. Palmer has been confined to his house by illness, but is now recovered.

REAR-ADmirAL CHARLES H. BOGGS and lady left Washington city on April 26 for their home at New London, Conn.

At a meeting of the Biological Society held in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Surgeon Geo. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, presented a paper on "A fatal form of septicaemia produced by the subcutaneous injection of human saliva," an abstract of his report to the National Board of Health, soon to be published. A few drops of human saliva introduced under the skin of a rabbit produced death. The saliva of certain men is much more virulent than that of others. The fatal effects are due to the presence of living organisms, plants very low in organization, in the saliva and other secretions of the human body.

A RECEPTION was tendered by President and Mrs. Garfield to the Army and Navy officers taking part in the Farragut ceremonies at the White House on Monday night. Mrs. Farragut assisted in the reception, and was the centre of respectful attention. The guests were received in the Blue Room, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and shrubs. The conservatory was thrown open and brilliantly lighted.

CAPT. MEADE and the officers of the *Vandalia* gave a reception to their friends on Tuesday. After partaking of dinner at one of the Alexandria hotels, the guests were escorted to the war vessel. Several hours were passed in promenade and dancing. Weber's band from Washington furnished the music.

On the invitation of Admiral Wyman, the Secretary of the Navy made an official visit, on Saturday of last week, to the war vessels at anchor below Alexandria. The Secretary was accompanied by Mrs. Hunt and a number of personal friends. The party left the Navy-yard at noon, on the *Phoebe*, and returned early in the evening.

COL. FRED. GRANT, U. S. A., was to leave Chicago April

26, to establish an office in New York. He will, however, spend much of his time in Texas as President of the Texas Western Narrow-Gauge Railway, a road projected from Houston to Presidio and Paso Del Norte.

A CITY OF Mexico letter to the Worcester *Spy* says: Some weeks in advance of his arrival Gen. Grant sent word he was coming. Of course he must be received and feted as he had been elsewhere. The furnishing, parade, and feasting, cost money; the treasury was not over full; how should the expense be met? In general council it was decided that it should be done, in part at least, by putting the soldiers on half pay for awhile, and accordingly this was done, though their whole pay is small. The word welcome in large letters was displayed as a greeting to him. Some one slyly erased the initial letter. The remaining letters read *el come-* Spanish for "he eats," "How is this?" asked the observers. "Si, y nos otros pagones," answered the soldiers, significantly, meaning in English, "Yes, and we pay the bill!"

A REAL live Indian is now employed as a messenger in the Indian Bureau. His post of duty is outside of the door of the Indian Commissioner's office, where he stands to open the door for visitors. The place is frequently mistaken by Congressmen for a cigar store.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The five sailors who helped Knowles unveil the statue were all Farragut veterans. They were James Marion, who served on the *Brooklyn*; Alexander H. Trueett, who served on the *Hartford*; Peter Breen, who served on the *Pembina*; James Wylye, who served on the mortar fleet, and Thomas Byrnes, who served on the *Miami*.

It is said that Dr. Frederick H. Hubbard, now of Brooklyn, enlisted as a private soldier in the 52d Illinois Inf., Nov. 8, 1861, at the age of 14 years, 4 months and 22 days, and carried a gun until the end of the war.

At the recent monthly dinner of the Saturday Night Club, of New York, Gov. Cornell, Gen. Horace Porter, and Comdr. Gorringe, were among the guests. During the evening a suggestion was made, which met general approval, that some public recognition from the City of New York was due to Commander Gorringe for his eminent services to the city in the removal of the obelisk.

LIEUT. J. W. HANNAY, 3d Inf., arrived in New York a few days since from England, returning from leave of absence.

LIEUT.-COMDR. GORRINGE, U. S. N., has been in Philadelphia, recently, looking into the merits of the "Keely Motor."

The marriage of Dr. Graham Hammond, a son of Gen. W. A. Hammond, U. S. A., to Miss Ellsworth, took place in New York City, Wednesday, April 27, and was a brilliant and notable affair.

GEN. O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., paid a flying visit to New York City this week, enroute from Washington to Arizona.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Gen. O. B. Willcox, U. S. A.; Capt. G. M. Bascom, 13th Inf.; Gen. P. St. G. Cooke, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs, U. S. N.; Capt. C. W. Foster, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

The *Alla California* of April 19, says: Lieut.-Comdr. Richard P. Leahy, U. S. N., who left here some months since as executive officer of the flagship *Pensacola*, having been detached from that ship at Callao, was a passenger to this port by the steamer *Granada*. . . . Among the passengers arriving on Saturday evening by the *Oceanic*, and now detained in quarantine, are Medical Director Francis M. Guinnell, U. S. N., late Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic Station, who has been ordered home, and Cadet Midshipmen Le Roy M. Garrett, Robert S. Sloan, Charles H. Harlow, and Guy W. Brown, who, after two years' service in the China Seas, are on their way East for examination for promotion to the grade of Midshipmen. . . . Commander Horace E. Mullan, U. S. N., who has been ordered to the command of the *Ashuelot* on the Asiatic Station, arrived from the East a few days since, enroute to China by the steamer of the 19th inst. . . . Lieut. Robert M. Berry, the officer detailed for the command of the *Heleia and Mary*, on the *Jeannette* search expedition, arrived here on the overland train of yesterday.

Our naval heroes have had it all their own way in Washington this week, and the streets of the Capital, the corridors of the hotels, and the lobbies of the Navy Department have witnessed the cordial greeting of officers who have scarcely met since the war. Among those visiting the city have been the following: Admirals J. R. M. Mullany, Geo. F. Emmons, and Edward T. Nichols; Commodores Geo. M. Ransom and Henry T. Pickering; Captains David B. Harmony, James E. Jouett, and Wm. E. Fitzhugh; Commanders Charles McGregor, John N. Quackenbush, John J. Read, Henry B. Seely, J. C. Watson, and Geo. B. White; Lieut.-Commander James M. Foray; Lieutenants John F. Meigs, H. W. Schafer, Ebenezer S. Prime, Wm. Little, C. O. Allibone, Richard Ruah, Lewis E. Bixler, Perkins, Charles E. Colahan, M. F. Wright, and Clifford H. West; Masters Milton H. Schwenk, C. P. Rees, and W. H. H. Southerland; Ensigns James H. Sears and John C. Colwell; Midshipmen P. J. Werlich and Walter M. Constant; Lieut.-Comdr. Colby M. Chester; Lieut. M. Fisher Wright; Midshipman Alfred Jeffries; Chief Engineers John H. Long and George J. Burnap; Passed Asst. Surgeons E. H. Green and Henry P. Harvey; Passed Asst. Paymaster Reah Frazer; Asst. Engineer Alfred B. Canaga; Pay Directors J. S. Gulick and John S. Cunningham; Paymasters John MacMahon, A. H. Bache, and George Cochran. The following cadets from the Naval Academy have been registered at the Ebbitt House during the past week. Cadet Midshipmen Percival L. Drayton, Ernest Wilkinson, Thomas Worthington, Charles H. Hall, John H. Gibbons, H. L. Filebrown, and Cadet Engineers M. E. Cooley and T. W. Kinkaid. The following

were also registered at the Ebbitt House: Chief Engineer James W. Thomson, Jr.; Master Boynton Leach; Midshipmen Frank B. Case, Edward Lloyd, Jr., and Alfred Jeffries; Cadet Midshipman Fitz A. Huntoon. Besides this there were the officers taking part in the procession, whose names appear elsewhere, and the officers attached to the Navy Department, or otherwise on duty in Washington and its vicinity, or residing there. Of those whose names appeared in the roll call of New Orleans, which we published last week, the following were witnesses of the ceremony attending the anniversary of the surrender of that city to our naval forces under Farragut, viz.: Admiral Porter; Rear-Admirals C. S. Boggs, Melancton Smith, and E. T. Nichols; Commodores Chas. H. Baldwin, Ransom, Crosby, and Roe; Captains Harmony and John H. Russell; Commanders John C. Watson, Fred. V. McNair, and George Dewey; Lieut.-Commander Forsyth; Paymaster-General Cutler; Surgeon A. A. Hoehling; Chief Engineers J. W. Moore, Sprague, Fitch, Brooks, and Rutherford.

The Vancouver *Independent* of April 14, says: Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., will start for Washington, via Fort Townsend, to-day....Surg. P. Moffat, stationed at Campokane, has recovered from his sickness, and is on duty again at his post....Major Joseph C. Breckinridge takes the place of Gen. Schriver, retired, as Asst. Inspector-General on the Pacific coast....Captain M. C. Wilkinson, U. S. A., in charge of the Forest Grove Indian school, returned from Washington on Friday evening....W. Joel Moran, paymaster's clerk, left for Washington, D. C., on Friday last, under orders. The garrison boy will miss him....Lieut. C. H. Bonestell, 21st Inf., and Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., departed yesterday for Fort Canby, where they go on Court-martial duty....Chaplain Toussaint Mesple, now stationed at Boise Barracks, has been given a month's leave of absence, and he will arrive in Vancouver next week....Capt. Chas. Bendire, 1st Cav., was offered a scientific position in connection with one of the Arctic expeditions being organized, but declined the offer with thanks....Gen. G. B. Dandy, Chief Quartermaster, will in a few days remove his family from Portland to the garrison, occupying the house vacated by Gen. O. G. Sawtelle....Com. Sergt. Ernest Staser, recently in the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to duty at Fort Verde, Arizona, for which post he will depart next week....There was music in the air on Monday evening, the 21st Inf. band serenading Gen. Sawtelle and family at the residence of Col. E. C. Mason, prior to their departure for the east....Lieut. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., came down from Fort Walla Walla Tuesday, on his way to Washington, having been assigned to duty in the Signal Corps near that city, and sailed for San Francisco yesterday....Major D. R. Larned, Paymaster, U. S. A., has reported at headquarters, and is assigned to duty at Portland. Major Larned, accompanied by his clerk, Mr. John Treadwell, were at Vancouver Barracks on Monday....On Thursday, the 17th of April, Capt. J. A. Pennell, who was sent to Yaquina bay by Col. G. L. Gillespie, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., in charge of the Government tug "Gen. Wright," in attempting to cross the bar in a small boat was capsized and drowned, along with three seamen....Gen. G. B. Dandy, Disbursing Q. M. of the Department of the Columbia, takes Gen. C. G. Sawtelle's place as Deputy Q. M. Gen. of the Department, and has already entered upon his duties. Capt. A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., has been ordered from Boston to report at Portland, relieving Gen. Dandy as Disbursing Q. M....Under the supervision of Dr. Corcoran the prisoners at Fort Walla Walla are engaged in converting the ice pond into a breeding place for carp. Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., has set it for carp to stock the pond. In a few years the streams of the Walla Walla valley will be stocked with this valuable fish, thanks to the efforts of Col. Grover and Dr. Corcoran....From Sept. 1st, to Dec. 31st, there have been 106 desertions from the seven regiments serving in the Military Division of the Pacific: 23 from the 1st Cav.; 30 from the 6th Cav.; 1 from the 4th Art.; 3 from the 2d Inf.; 14 from the 8th Inf.; 21 from the 12 Inf., and 2 from the 21st Inf. Of these, 18 deserted before they had been three months in the service—17 others before six months—22 others before a year—23 others before two years, and 28 others before three years and over....Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, assigned to duty as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the South, yesterday sailed with his family for San Francisco, enroute to his destination at Newport Barracks, Ky. During his career in this department Gen. Sawtelle has made warm friends both in and out of the Army, and our people regret the departure of Gen. Sawtelle and his good wife more sincerely than that of any one connected with the Army for many years. A thousand wishes for future prosperity follow them.

The Bismarck Tribune, of April 22, says: Lieut. Varnum, now at Fort Lincoln, made a flying trip to see "Rosedale," at the opera house last evening....Capt. Wm. Harmon came over, Wednesday, to look after his house, which he is getting in shape for his family....Capt. Van Horne, 17th Infantry, and family, arrived Saturday, from the east and proceeded to Fort Yates, Sunday....A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Buford, May 2d, of which Capt. T. C. Kirkland, 7th Infantry, will be ranking officer, and Assistant Surgeon L. W. Crampton will be Judge Advocate....Paymaster Bates, who went to Stevenson on the Gen. Sherman, made a quick trip down in a yawl. He left the post, Sunday morning, and arrived at Bismarck Monday noon. He was but 14 hours on the river, a distance of 96 miles....Col. Ruger, commanding the district of Montana, is to select a company of infantry and establish it in summer camp, on the Missouri river, at Carroll, Montana, by May 5, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding material, etc., for Fort Maginnis.

It is said that Gen. Sherman's only son, Thomas, has just been admitted to the catholic priesthood by Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore.

The Washington *Republican* says: "The departure of the ships belonging to the North Atlantic squadron will be very much regretted by the young ladies of the city. Quite a number of them went down to Alexandria and were received on board the ships with the greatest hospitality. The officers made themselves very agreeable, and explained the various duties pertaining to a life on the ocean wave, and also allowed the ladies to take a peep at the beautiful order of the domestic arrangements. Some of them were so much interested in the manner of signalling from one ship to another that they felt disposed to learn the alphabet over again. One young belle returned home perfectly charmed with her visit and could hardly find words strong enough to express her admiration for both officers and men, and was inclined to think them the handsomest set of fellows she had ever seen, although some of the tars were quite as plain as the jolly bosun of the 'Thunderbird.'"

The Norfolk, Va., *Landmark* of April 26 says: Sailmaker George S. Haskins has been detached from the receiving ship "Franklin" and placed on waiting orders....Acting Sailmaker Charles E. Minter reported for duty yesterday on the "Franklin"....Chief Engineer W. H. King received his orders yesterday from the yard and proceeded to the "Alaska." He will leave from New York per steamer for Aspinwall on the 30th....The tug "Fortune" left the yard yesterday afternoon for James River with stores....Ensign Hamilton Hutchins has been detached from the "Passaic" and ordered to this Navy-yard.

The Cheyenne *Leader* of April 21 says: Mrs. Capt. A. E. Woodson and Miss Ellison left on Tuesday for the East. Capt. Woodson returned to Fort Laramie on Wednesday....Capt. Thompson, 3d Cavalry, was an East bound passenger on Tuesday, being destined for Omaha. Mrs. Thompson and children accompanied him as far as Omaha. They were bound for St. Louis....Lt. George W. Baxter, 3d Cavalry, is stopping in this city. His resignation from the Army has been accepted, to take effect on July 1. Lt. Baxter will then enter the live stock business in Wyoming. We wish the gentleman success in his civil venture, a sentiment that we feel assured is endorsed by his many friends in the Service....Lt. Frederick Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, will shortly visit Fort D. A. Russell as the guest of the officers of the 3d Cav. During his stay Lt. Schwatka will deliver a lecture before the officers and men at the post, upon his travels in the Arctic regions, at the request of the officers and men of Co. G, 3d Cavalry, the company to which Lt. Schwatka belongs....On Wednesday night last two intoxicated tramps sat down on the track of the Utah Southern line near Ogden. One fell backwards, and went to sleep, while the other maintained a sitting posture. A train came along and ran over the tramp who was lying over the rail. It pushed off the other, with but little injury. The accident, and consequent fright soon scared the surviving tramp into sobriety, and he related the facts as stated above. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the survivor's statement. Since the above was set up, we learn that the two men were named Frank Owens and Peter Quinn, both deserters from the 14th regiment of Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas....Mr. J. C. Murray, saddler at the White River Cantonment, arrived in the city yesterday. He said that the weather at White River during the winter has been very good in general, and the health of the command is good. We naturally asked Mr. Murray about the Utes, and learned that there are many of them camped along White River. They all agree in saying that they signed away no rights to their reservation, and will not be removed. If any attempt is made to this end they will certainly fight. They are all well armed, and have plenty of ammunition, as they have been buying it and storing it away ever since the Government gave them the treaty money. They have abundance of ponies, too, and, as the grass is growing finely, the Utes know that they could stand a pretty good campaign. Consequently they are very independent....Col. J. A. Brodhead, Paymaster U. S. A., returned to Denver yesterday from White River Agency, and says he thinks a Ute war is almost certain....The B. S. C., Fort Russel, expects to have a very nice hop on Easter Monday. This will not be under the supervision of the "professor."....The affairs of Sidney have greatly interested the soldiers, as McDonald, the man who was lately hanged, belonged to Co. C and used to drive a team between Fort Robinson and Camp Sheridan.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—Changes in Revenue Marine for the week ending April 21, 1881:

1st Lieut. J. Hennig, 3d Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, and 3d Lieut. Geo. H. Doty, assigned to the steamer "Corwin" at San Francisco.
1st Lieut. Thos. S. Smyth, placed on waiting orders.
1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm to revenue steamer "Johnson".
2d Asst. Engineer H. C. Whitworth, to steamer "Grant" at New York.
Revenue steamer "McCulloch" ordered to Charleston, S. C., for duty at that port.
The following assignments of officers of Revenue Marine Service have been made up to April 27, 1881:
1st Lieut. Robt. Barstow, to steamer "Dix" at Key West, Fla.
1st Lieut. L. M. Keene, to steamer "Dazzler" at Newport, R. I.
2nd Lieut. George E. McConnell, to sloop "Report" at Chincoteague, Va.
3d Lieut. John Wyckoff, to steamer "Crawford" at Pensacola, Fla.
1st Asst. Engineer S. H. Magee, to steamer "Dallas" at Portland, Me.
2d Asst. Engineer Philip Littig, to steamer "Grant" at New York.
2d Asst. Eng. H. C. Henshaw, placed on waiting orders.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Callao, March 23. Is to be stationed off the coast of Peru.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Panama, April 16. Expected to leave about the 18th, but would be delayed on account of the difficulty of getting coal, the holidays causing suspension of work. She is going to Callao.

ALEUT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Left Amoy, March 3, for Nagasaki. Is going to Kobe, and then to Yokohama, where she will arrive not later than April 1.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Philip H. Cooper. Left Alexandria, April 27, for Hampton Roads, thence to Norfolk, Va., for survey and repairs.

ASHUROV, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Tientsin, China, March 7.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. a.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at Piney Point, on the Potomac, April 18. Sails this week for Norfolk, Va., to be examined with the view to any repairs needed.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington, April 18.

GALVEA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Constantinople, April 8. Ordered by Rear-Admiral Howell to visit Chios, and render such assistance, medical and other, as may be in the power of her commander, and to report fully on the condition of affairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Alaska. To be relieved by the "Wachusett."

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking. Left Alexandria, Va., April 28, for Hampton Roads.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Callao, March 28. To leave that day for Valparaiso, where she would remain until she learned of the arrival of the "Alaska" on the coast, and then proceed to San Francisco, via the Marquesas, Society, Samoan, and Sandwich Islands.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Buncle. Was at Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan, Feb. 9. To leave about the 20th for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, and the latter part of March 24, for Montevideo.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakea), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apprentice ship. Arrived at Newport, April 12.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai, March 7. Repairs delayed by unavoidable circumstances. Will be ready at an early day.

NIPSIUS, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Arrived at Goletta, April 15. Going to Tunis.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Shanghai, China, March 7. Going to Yokohama soon.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. At Callao, March 12. On the eve of sailing for San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Arrived at Alexandria, Va., April 19. Will sail shortly for Hampton Roads.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. John G. Walker. Arrived at New York, April 22, from Aspinwall, via Key West.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. a.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. At Gibraltar, April 7. Going to Tangier, Cadiz, and Lisbon.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Sailed from Mare Island, April 18. Is to be engaged on surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Rear-Admiral Clitz, in a despatch dated at Amoy, China, March 18, reports that the Russian corvette "Rasboyuk" arrived at Hong Kong on the 11th, and on the 14th the Italian frigate "Vittor Pisano," commanded by the Duke of Genoa, also.

On the morning of the 15th he was informed by a Russian officer of the assassination of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, and that the "Rasboyuk" would fire at 8 o'clock a salute of 31 minute guns. Accordingly, in company with all men-of-war in the harbor, at 8 o'clock the colors were half-masted, the yards cock-billed, and salutes of 31 minute guns were fired from all saluting ships and the batteries on shore. During the forenoon Rear-Admiral Clitz called on the commanding officer of the "Rasboyuk" and expressed his sympathies as the United States naval representative in those waters.

The "Richmond" left Hong Kong on the 15th, during the forenoon. On the 17th, finding the wind strong and contrary, and the sea rough—the ship making but little headway—ran into Amoy to replenish coal and await some moderation in the weather.

She would leave Amoy for Shanghai as soon as the weather moderated sufficiently.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Navy-yard, Washington. Will soon leave for Hampton Roads.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Was at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 18. ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. Arrived at Nagasaki, Feb. 1, where she would remain for the present.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 3 howitzers (a. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs.

At a meeting of the officers of the "Tallapoosa," held at Washington, D. C., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, Whereas, we having been deprived by death of our brother officer and messmate, Assistant Engineer Henry H. Stivers, U. S. Navy, do hereby extend to his bereaved parents and friends our heartfelt sympathy.

During our associations with him he was found to be an officer possessed of high moral character, gentlemanly deportment, and one who always showed great ability, pride, and zeal in the discharge of duties relative to his profession.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Army and Navy Register*, and the *Army and Navy* edition of the *Sunday Herald* at Washington, D. C., and the *ARMY AND*

NAVY JOURNAL at New York, and also that a copy be forwarded to his parents at Brooklyn, N. Y.

TENNESSE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. At Hampton Roads. Rear-Admiral Wyman temporarily transferred his flag to the *Kearsarge* and went to Alexandria. Participated in the Farragut statue ceremonies. Returned to the *Tennessee* in the *Kearsarge*, April 28.

TIENDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. At Port Mahon, Spain, April 20.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Left Alexandria, Va., April 28, for Hampton Roads.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. Cruising. Went to Honolulu. Ordered to relieve the *Jamestown* at Sitka.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Left Madeira, April 21, and will reach Hampton Roads about May 15 or 20.

YANKEE, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Washington, April 28. She needs some slight repairing before going on a cruise.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. a.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. a.), Pilot George Glass, Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal. Is to be removed to Norfolk. The *Powhatan* will be sent to tow her up.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. a.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WAHAB, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breeze. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

THE Mohican at San Francisco is to be prepared for service.

THE Mayflower arrived at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 26.

The repairs required by the *Tallapoosa* have proved to be more extensive than was expected, and it may be some months before she will be ready for sea.

The marines at the Washington Navy-yard are impatiently awaiting their transfer from the *Frolic* to their headquarters, the repairs upon which are expected to be completed by June 1.

THE Kearsarge is to be docked at Norfolk, and the *Alliance* is to have a new steam pump.

The *Boston Advertiser* prints a letter from Senator Dawes to the following effect: DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 12th. While I am obliged to you for keeping me advised of the way you are knocked about by the bosses in the yard, allow me to say that I do wish I could help your friends to find you a place outside of it. I think it is the vilest political sink that I ever knew anything about. I have not a particle of political influence there, and don't want any. I wish it was all smoothed over and sowed to oats. If I can induce your friends to take hold with me and get you some decent place outside, I will, but I will not do anything more in or about the Charlestown Navy-yard, which in its political quality, is like pitch—one cannot touch it without being defiled.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 23.—Lieutenant A. B. Speyers, to the training ship Saratoga, at Washington, D. C.

Acting Sailmaker Charles E. Minter, to the receiving ship Franklin.

APRIL 26.—Master James H. Bull, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Paymaster George W. Jones, for instruction in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

APRIL 27.—Ensign Hamilton Hutchins, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster Daniel A. Smith, to the Alaska, Pacific Station, per steamer of April 30 from New York.

APRIL 28.—Ensign Ridgely Hunt, to special duty at the Navy Department.

APRIL 29.—Commander White, to command the *Kear-*

DETACHED.

APRIL 23.—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, from special duty on board for unveiling the Farragut statue, on the 26th of April, and ordered to special duty at the Navy Department preparatory to assuming the superintendency of the Naval Academy on the 13th of June next.

Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch, to be relieved of the superintendency of the Naval Academy on the 13th of June next.

Sailmaker Geo. B. Haskins, from the receiving ship Franklin, and ordered to the training ship Portsmouth.

APRIL 26.—Master John C. Fremont has reported his return home, having been detached from the Shenandoah, South Atlantic Station, on the 19th of March last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Edwin T. Philippi, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., connected with the Lancaster.

APRIL 27.—Paymaster Edward Bellows, from the Alaska,

on reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

APRIL 28.—Cadet Midshipman A. C. Cunningham has reported his return home, having been detached from the Shenandoah on the 19th of March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 29.—Commander Henry F. Picking, from the command of the *Kearsarge*, and wait orders.

Cadet Midshipman H. M. Finley, E. W. Nash, and F. R. Wall, from the Tennessee, and ordered to the Vandalia.

Lieutenant W. A. Hadden, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Snow, attached to the training ship Portsmouth, for two weeks from April 26.

To Master Francis Winslow, attached to the training ship Saratoga, for one month from April 30.

To Ensign Wm. Braunerreuter, attached to the training ship Minnesota, during the month of May.

To Chaplain Henry H. Clark, attached to the training ship Minnesota, for two weeks from April 26.

To Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar for thirty days from May 2.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Ozaven, from April 21, 1881.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 28, 1881:

Hiram A. Drury, first-class boy, March 24, U. S. S. Wyoming (Civil Hospital, Leghorn, Italy).

John Henderson, beneficiary, March 24, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

Captain George P. Houston, to examination for promotion.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1881.

Captain S. B. Luce, U. S. N., Commanding Apprentice Training Squadron, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I take great pleasure in conveying to you my satisfaction for the most excellent display made by the officers and men under your command on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut.

It is especially gratifying to observe these young Americans, who have adopted the most honorable calling of protecting their flag in the Navy, making themselves conspicuous by their admirable discipline, thorough drill, and fine appearance.

Be pleased to express to the commanding officers—by reading copies of this letter to their officers and men—the gratification that the appearance of the Naval Apprentice Brigade gave to those who witnessed the procession and interesting ceremonies of the 25th inst. Very respectfully,

WM. H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1881.

Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman, U. S. N., Comdg. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station:

SIR: It is a source of pleasure to me to convey to you my entire satisfaction at the admirable display made by the officers and men under your command, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut.

It indicates not only a high standard of discipline in your fleet, but the conscientious discharge on the part of the officers of their important trust, and an intelligent appreciation of duty on the part of the men.

Be pleased to express to the commanding officers—by reading copies of this letter to their officers and crews—the gratification that the appearance of the Naval Brigade afforded all who witnessed the procession and interesting ceremonies of the 25th inst. Very respectfully,

WM. H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1881.

Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch, Superintendent Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.:

SIR: You will please express to the cadets at the Naval Academy the unmixed satisfaction their conduct, martial bearing and general appearance afforded me on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut, and the universal gratification felt by all who witnessed the review in which the cadets took so conspicuous a part.

The cadets may rest assured that the Department will not fail to appreciate the honor, dignity and efficiency of the patriotic service to which they have devoted their lives, and in which they may hope to become, in time, efficient members. Very respectfully, etc.

WM. H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL INSTITUTE PRIZE ESSAY, 1882.

A Prize of one hundred dollars and a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars is offered by the Naval Institute for the best essay presented subject to the following rules:

1. Competition for the prize is open to all members, and to all persons entitled to become members upon payment of dues; that is, to all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and to all civil officers attached to the Naval service. Members who have been dropped for non-payment of dues are not eligible for membership until their arrears of dues have been made good.

2. Each competitor to send his essay in a sealed envelope to the Secretary on or before January 1, 1882. The name of the writer shall not be given in this envelope, but instead thereof a motto. Accompanying the essay a separate sealed envelope will be sent to the Secretary, with the motto on the outside and the writer's name and motto inside. This envelope is not to be opened until after the decision of the Judges.

3. The Judges to be three gentlemen of eminent professional attainments, to be selected by the Executive Committee, who will be requested to designate the essay, if any, worthy of the prize.

4. The successful essay to be published in the Proceedings of the Institute, and the essays of other competitors to be published also, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, with the consent of the writers.

5. The subject for the Prize Essay is, "Our Merchant Marine: the Causes of its Decline, and the Means to be Taken for its Revival."

6. The Essay is limited to forty-eight printed pages of the "Proceedings of the Institute."

7. The money value of the medal may be given to the successful competitor if he so elect, and he will be made a life member of the Institute.

C. BELENK, Lieut. and Secretary.
ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 15, 1881.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN YARD.

THERE was a special meeting of the New York Branch of the Naval Institute on Wednesday, April 27, at 8 P. M., at the Naval Lyceum, Chief Engineer Loring in the chair. Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, secretary, read the Prize Essay of Lieutenant Chas. Belknap on the "Naval Policy of the United States," which was discussed at length.

The *Brooklyn* will come out of dock very early in May, when it is expected that the *Alarm* will go in.

Commodore Cooper, who has been ill, is again about.

A dancing reception occurred this week in Equipment building, given by officers and ladies of the Yard to the officers of the vessels and other invited guests.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 30, 1881.

A sad affair occurred on board of the naval training ship *Minnesota*, Monday afternoon. An apprentice boy named Kirsch, of New York, who was confined in the "dark gig" on a charge of larceny, deliberately hung himself and was found suspended by the neck, by the corporal of the guard, who, together with the sergeant at arms, were the only witnesses who were examined before the coroner's jury. The deceased did not bear a good character, and had been "in line" prior to his arrest for larceny from one of his companions. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. The body was brought ashore on Tuesday, and temporarily placed in the tomb, where it remained until it was taken to New York, for burial, by his father, who was promptly notified of the tragic death of his son by Capt. Chandler.

The lad who committed suicide, as stated above, was honored with an imposing funeral cortège from the ship on Tuesday. The music was furnished by the band attached to the ship.

Capt. S. B. Luce, U. S. N., is expected here in a few days. He will remain some time.

The news of the death of Mrs. Barber, neé Townsend, wife of 1st Lieut. T. H. Barber, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Adams, was a shock to the many friends and acquaintances of the deceased at Fort Adams, and in Newport and elsewhere. The deceased was a great favorite in social and fashionable circles, and Lieut. Barber will have the sympathy of his many friends in his bereavement. Mrs. Barber died in Paris on Thursday.

Miss Kate Wormley, of this city, daughter of the late Admiral Wormley, of the Royal Navy, sails for Europe at an early day.

Lieut. Commander Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., and Lieut. W. H. Beehler, U. S. N., attached to the torpedo station at this place, have been selected as delegates to represent Emmanuel (Episcopal) at the approaching Diocesan Convention.

Owing to the giving out of the appropriation it is found necessary to withdraw the steam launch, *General Jesup*, which plies between this port and Fort Adams. She is owned by the Government, and is principally used by the officers and their families. The machinery is out of order, and she needs a thorough overhauling; but the work will not be done before the money comes to hand. The ferryboat *Jamestown*, plying between Newport and the town of Jamestown, has been temporarily chartered to take the place of the *Gen. Jesup*. An effort has been made by the owners of the ferryboat to make a permanent arrangement with the Government to take the place of the fort launch.

The U. S. steamer *Nina*, attached to the torpedo station, has been undergoing some improvements, and on Tuesday next she will be taken to Providence, R. I., for the purpose of having her repairs completed.

1st Lieut. Congdon, of the U. S. revenue marine, who has been here on leave of absence, has commenced his new duties as instructor on the revenue marine school ship *Salmon P. Chase*, at New Bedford.

The hops on board of the training ship *Minnesota* are appreciated by the boys.

1st Lieut. Robert Barstow has been detached from the U. S. revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, stationed at this port, and ordered to the U. S. revenue cutter *Dix*, at Key West. Lieut. Barstow has been on this station for the past three years, and during that time he has made many warm friends, whose best wishes will follow him. It is rumored that his successor will be 1st Lieut. Slamm, a great favorite, who was stationed here before being ordered to Key West three years ago.

Major J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., has returned from New York, where he purchased some horses for the use of his battery at Fort Adams.

The wife of Commodore C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., was in town a few days ago. Her cottage here has been rented to a New York family.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

IRONCLADS, OFF CITY POINT, JAMES RIVER, VA.

THERE are five monitors at this place, namely, the *Mahopac*, *Manhattan*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, and *Ajaz*.

Lieut. Joseph Marthon, who is in charge of the *Catskill*, is a favorite among all the officers, and when he is detached we shall miss him. Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony has just returned from a month's leave of absence.

Lt. James A. Chesley, and Lieut.-Comdr. G. R. Durand, in charge of the *Lehigh*, and *Mahopac*, are having good sport with guns and dogs. Last, but not least, comes Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Schmitz, in charge of the *Ajaz*, of Rio Bravo fame. He has a fine steam yacht, and takes great pleasure in giving officers and visitors a good time. He entertains handsomely, and seems to be as much of a favorite with the ladies of Petersburg as he was with the ladies of Brownsville, Texas, where he was last stationed. We are all very well pleased with our station.

Areus.

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240 Broadway, New York.

FARRAGUT.

IT did not need the eloquent ceremonial of Monday to make known that the fame of FARRAGUT is the common heritage of the American Navy, and the pride of the American people. A pervading emotion of affectionate veneration surrounds the shrine of his memory. No American sailor stands too high to give his meed of praise to the illustrious dead, and none is too humble to be deprived of a share in the honor shed upon the Service by his great name. What was the secret of FARRAGUT's power? Other sailors have been men of more dazzling genius or of wider culture. Other countries have their DANDOLOS, their DUQUESNES, their BLAKES, their KELSONS, their VOX TROMPS, their RUYTERS. FARRAGUT's strength lay in that rounded completeness of character, which is devoid alike of pettinesses and eccentricities. We sometimes find in other lands a hero of the quarter-deck held up for admiration, when those who had suffered from his tyrannical temper would make a large deduction in their personal experience from the public praise awarded to him. We see a NELSON offered as an example to youth for his splendid naval genius, when his eulogists are quite conscious that the example needs reserves. FARRAGUT's life needs no reserves; it is as worthy a model for all American lads as that of WASHINGTON himself.

It would, of course, be a superfluous task to describe in detail the war achievements which gave FARRAGUT his immortal fame, or to repeat those famous commands and utterances of his in moments of exigency, which will live for ever in American history. But it is well to recall the true value of the capture of New Orleans, whose anniversary was made the occasion of the unveiling of his statue.

The passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson with a fleet of wooden ships destroyed the doctrine of the defensibility of rivers and harbors by forts alone. But, in addition to its technical lesson, the capture of New Orleans was a splendid stroke for the prestige of our national arms. It was by all odds the greatest victory up to that time achieved, and made the enormous task of conquering the Confederacy seem, at last, really practicable, when its chief commercial city had thus been captured. On foreign powers the effect of this victory was no less decisive. They beheld the Navy of the United States entering as a factor of prodigious import into the problem of preserving the Union by destroying its enemies. They knew what New Orleans was, and what it meant; they knew what the Mississippi was, and what it meant; and they saw the naval

forces of the United States capturing and holding the mouth of this river, and the great city on its banks.

Mobile was, in some respects, even a more brilliant victory for FARRAGUT than New Orleans; but it was not so important. The doom of the Confederacy was then already sealed; but the splendid opportunity, splendidly accepted, which the bay fight gave FARRAGUT, to show his thoroughgoing bravery and resolution, has made this battle even more distinctly associated with his memory than its great predecessor:

There are minutes that fix the fate
Of battles and of nations,
(Christening the generations,)
When valor were all too late.
If a moment's doubt be harbored—
From the main-top, bold and brief,
Came the word of our grand old chief—
"Go on!" 'twas all he said—
Our helm was put to starboard,
And the Hartford passed ahead.

The nation honors itself when it seeks in every way to show its appreciation of this noble American sailor, and to perpetuate in its freshness, for generations yet to come, the fame of FARRAGUT.

THE STEVENSON-CASWELL CASE.

THE case of Paymasters Stevenson and Caswell has finally reached what we presume is to be accepted as a final decision, in view of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Blake case. The Attorney-General renders an opinion in Stevenson's favor, on the theory that Paymaster Bellows is not in the Service. The text of the decision is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, April 28, 1881.

To the President:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in response to your request, my opinion as to the application of Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell for such a correction of the Navy Register as will place him above Paymaster Stevenson. So far as the application rested on the proposition that the name of Edward Bellows should have entered into the computation when Paymaster Stevenson was advanced 15 numbers, it cannot now be successfully urged. L. A. Frailey was, prior to 1879, appointed successor to Bellows by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. As Bellows has not since been appointed Paymaster, the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Blake against the United States is decisive that he is not in the service.

Under section 1506 of the Revised Statutes—which reads as follows: “Any officer of the Navy may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced not exceeding 30 numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism”—Paymaster Stevenson has been twice advanced 15 numbers. Paymaster Caswell insists that both advancements were for the same act of heroism, and that the eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle occurred at such a time as would not entitle Stevenson to the benefit of the law. A rational interpretation of the section I have quoted is that Congress has left to the discretion of the President the determination of what acts of heroism should be recommended to the Senate for reward, and in providing that the Senate must advise and consent to the advancement, has indicated the only form which may inquire into the wisdom with which that discretion has been exercised. The nomination for the advancement of 1879 is regular and in due form, as are also the resolutions of the Senate and the commission. The advancement being an accomplished fact within the terms of Section 1506, in my opinion it is not in your power to inquire what was the act of heroism, or where and when it was committed, which induced your predecessors and the Senate in 1879 to advance Paymaster Stevenson 15 numbers. I am of the opinion that their action in that matter is conclusive upon the Executive Department, and that, therefore, it is not subject to your re-examination or revision.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WATSON MACVEAGH, Attorney General.

Under this decision Edward Bellows is declared not to be in the service, which is a virtual acknowledgment that his reinstatement by President Hayes was illegal, and therefore void.

We may add that the foregoing decision of Attorney-General MacVeagh was not unexpected, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Paymaster Stevenson is now subject to examination for promotion to the grade of Pay Inspector, and if he passes these lions before the House Beautiful, he has to run the gauntlet of the Senate before confirmation. If we add to these obstacles to progress, the opposition he will encounter in the race for the Paymaster Generalship, which he declares to be the object of his ambition, we see that the path of preferment is not strewn with flowers.

ARCTIC HYGIENE.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR THOS. J. TURNER, who is widely known in the Navy and in scientific circles for his studies in hygiene, will have an article in the June number of the *Sanitarium* on the seasonable subject of Arctic Hygiene. Dr. Turner dwells first upon the character of a ship on Polar explorations, which, he suggests, should be of wood, with sails, and fitted with auxiliary screw power. A wooden ship is preferable, he thinks, as less liable to damage and more easily repaired. It may be said in this connection, however, that iron steamships are now used with success in the whale and seal fisheries. One advantage, of an important nature, in the adoption of wooden ships, is their greater dryness, thus diminishing the risk of scurvy. The crew should be composed of men between the ages of 24 and 38, the period of life when men are capable

of the maximum amount of physical endurance. The greatest care, of course, should be exercised in selection.

Two very important considerations are those of clothing and food, and it is to them that Dr. Turner devotes the larger part of his paper. The quantity and description of food, on a voyage in high latitudes, is of vital consequence. The writer collects the opinions of many authorities as to proper food and the size of the ration, and draws the following conclusions: There is an absolute necessity for an ample supply of animal food; this food should be mainly of fat; the fresher the better; the explorer should accustom himself to live upon Arctic animals; a full meal should be taken at the end of a journey or after work; fresh raw animal food is the best anti-scorbutic. With regard to vegetable food, bread is to be preferred to sea biscuit; potatoes, of course, are necessary; cider is useful, but alcoholic spirit should be indulged in very sparingly. Concerning the scourge of scurvy, the doctor writes:

This scourge of the seas should no longer exist. It is not the purpose here to enter into its history or pathology; all that is required for the sanitarian is a knowledge of its causation, and prevention follows then as a matter of course. This nutritive cachexia, as Dr. Mericourt calls it, has as its cause cold and damp, over crowding, the prolonged absence of light, depressing emotions, fatigue, impure air, harsh discipline added to insufficient food or a badly composed diet.

The committee appointed to investigate the causes of scurvy upon Nares's expedition stated that the evidence was almost unanimous that the want of fresh vegetable food or some of the constituents which compose fresh vegetable and probably fresh animal food is the cause of scurvy. The other conditions are previous illness, deprivation of sunlight, cold, impure and damp atmospheres, want of sufficient exercise, a diet deficient in fresh meat and fatigues.

The article concludes with some general considerations:

Personal cleanliness is, of course, to be observed. The wearing of a long beard has been objected to, as it soon becomes coated with ice from the pulmonary exhalations. Both beard and mustache should be worn short. The hair of the head should be worn long. Parry, in his second voyage (1821-23), found excellent results in preserving the health of his crew by "attention to cleanliness, superior warmth, drying of clothes and airing of bedding." I would recommend the use of petroleum as fuel in expedition parties. With the treatment of diseases and accidents incident to polar explorations the writer has nothing to do. The desire has been to present the best means of preserving the health of men under Arctic environment, and so prevent the occurrence of disease. With cleanliness, dryness, ventilation, food and clothing, the story is told.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE EXECUTIVE.

THE Attorney General has rendered the decision which follows, upon the question submitted to him as to the power of the Executive with reference to the restoration to the Military Academy of a cadet once dismissed. It will be seen incidentally that the Attorney General takes the same view of the power of Congress to regulate the appointment of officers in the Army as that presented by us in commenting upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Blake case.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. {

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1881.

Hor. Robt. T. Lincoln, Sec. of War:

Sir: Your letter of the 22d ult. presents for my consideration the following case and question:

A cadet in the first class at the Military Academy was declared deficient by the Academic Board at the examination in January, 1881, and the board recommended that he be discharged. An order for his discharge was therefore made by the Secretary of War, but it was suspended and the case referred back to the board for consideration. The board, however, adhered to their former recommendation, and by order of the War Department, dated February 26, 1881, the cadet was discharged and is now out of the Service.

The question proposed is, "whether it is within the authority of the Executive to revoke the order for his discharge and restore him to the Academy to take his place in the next succeeding first class, notwithstanding the adverse recommendation of the Academic Board and the provisions of section 1325, Revised Statutes."

In regard to so much of this question as relates to the order of discharge, I submit in reply that that order, having been completely executed, is now beyond the power of revocation. The discharge consequent upon its execution, is an accomplished fact, which cannot be annulled, and the previous condition of things restored, simply by means of an act of the Executive assuming to revoke the order.

The remainder of the question calls for an examination of section 1325, Rev. Stat., and a consideration of its effect upon the authority of the Executive to make appointments to the Military Academy. That section provides, "No cadet who reported as deficient in either conduct or studies, and recommended to be discharged from the Academy, shall, unless upon recommendation of the Academic Board, be returned or reappointed, or appointed to any place in the Army before his class shall have left the Academy and received their commissions."

It is plain that the case of the cadet in question is within the provisions of the section first quoted, and that the Executive is by those provisions prohibited from returning or reappointing him to the Academy except upon recommendation of the Academic Board. The only inquiry that suggests itself in this connection is, whether it is competent for Congress thus to limit or restrict the authority of the President to appoint cadets. In an opinion of one of my predecessors, dated January 9, 1873 (14 Opin. 164), in which the subject of appointments in the Army is considered, it is observed: "It may be regarded as definitely settled by the practice of the Government, that the regulation and government of the Army include as being properly within their scope, the regulation of the appointment and promotion of officers therein. And as the Constitution expressly confers upon Congress authority to make rules for the government and regulation of the Army, it follows that that body may, by virtue of this authority, impose such restrictions and limitations upon the appointing power as it deems proper in regard to making promotions or appointments to fill any and

all vacancies of whatever kind occurring in the Army, provided, of course, that the restrictions and limitations be not inconsistent or incompatible with the exercise of the appointing power by the department of the Government to which that power constitutionally belongs." The view here taken of the power of Congress to regulate the appointment of officers in the Army (in which I fully concur) applies with even greater force to the power of Congress to regulate the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy. The prohibition in section 1325 ad ver el to above—which forbids the reappointment of a cadet who has been discharged from the Academy on the report and recommendation of the Academic Board for deficiency in conduct or studies, unless such reappointment is made upon recommendation of the board—must accordingly be deemed to be valid and binding upon the President.

In direct answer to your question, I have, therefore, the honor to state that, in the case mentioned, it is in my opinion not within the authority of the Executive to revoke the order for the discharge of the cadet, and restore him to the Academy to take his place in the next succeeding first class, notwithstanding the adverse recommendation of the Academic Board and the provisions of section 1325 Revised Statutes.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
WAYNE MACVEAGH, Attorney General.

MAJOR ORLANDO MOORE, 6th Infantry, writes to the Adjutant General, from camp on White River, under date of April 4, 1881: "That he has thought proper to preserve a passive relation with the Indians and to watch their movements, and any developments on their part, quietly, rather than excite them and cause results not due to themselves." He says: "They understand that we are prepared for peace or war, without much talk about it, and that their settlements are to be made with the proper commissioners. The future with these Indians is at the present time, with them, a matter of much concern and speculation. I have met some of their principal men who express a strong disposition for friendly relations."

Under date of April 12, he writes ". . . Mr. Kelly, the scout, has just returned from a trip down the river, to a point about 90 miles from here. On Douglas Creek, about 90 miles distant, there is a small camp of Utes. A small trail was seen going north to Bear River. The Indians seem quiet and peacefully disposed. Most of this camp, say 60 miles, is covered with Mormon cattle, in a rough region, sparsely covered with grass, the grazing in the mountain, at this season of the year, being the best."

THE Secretary of the Navy, on the 27th inst., addressed a communication to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, asking them to extend the thanks of the Navy Department to Major Brock, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, and to the officers and men under him, for their great efficiency on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut, and the valuable assistance extended by them to the officers of the Navy charged with the details of the ceremonies; as it was largely owing to the admirable discipline of the police and their intelligent appreciation of their duties that no accident occurred to disturb the successful course of the proceedings. He also asks the Commissioners to convey to Col. Amos Webster, commanding the Militia of the District, the thanks of the Department for the promptness with which he responded to the request of the Navy, and for the admirable manner in which his part of the Farragut ceremonies was conducted.

THE following officers of the Navy are affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Blake case, having been restored to the Service by Executive action without renomination and confirmation: Commander John N. Quackenbush; Lieut. Commander Richard P. Leary; Pay Director Alfred A. Belknap, retired; Pay Inspector Rufus Parks; Paymaster Edward Bellows. Pay Director Belknap was nominated as Pay Director on the day that the proceedings in his case were set aside, and Pay Inspector Parks was nominated and confirmed in his present grade after his restoration. The other officers hold their positions in the Navy by the action of the Executive. The doubts of the paymaster in regard to these officers have brought the question of their status to the attention of the Treasury Department. Lieut. Commander Leary's case differs somewhat from the others, as they were not making promotions at the time to the grade of Lieut. Commander, and no one was appointed in his place.

THE Washington Branch of the Naval Institute intended to hold a meeting last Saturday evening to discuss the prize essay, but a dinner to Mrs. Farragut given at the Naval Observatory by Admiral Rodgers drew off so many of the members that the discussion was necessarily postponed. A special meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association was called for Monday evening, but adjourned for a similar reason, the social requirements of the week occupying so many of the members that no quorum could be obtained. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the question of collecting assess-

ments in advance for the purpose of creating a reserve fund.

It is reported in Washington that Captain Thos. H. Bradley, 1st Lieut. 21st Infantry, is indebted to Judge Noah, late of the War Department, for the various publications calling attention to the fact that he has been on duty in the War Department ever since he received his appointment in the Army. The N. Y. Times publishes an article on this subject in which it is stated that Capt. Bradley, while an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, was placed on detached duty in the War Department as an assistant to General Ketcham, then in charge of the Division of "State Claims" for recruiting and equipping troops during the late war. When Gen. Ketcham was retired and relieved from this service Capt. Bradley was retained in charge, owing to his familiarity with the business of State Claims gained while a subordinate to Gen. Ketcham. In due time he was mustered out of the volunteer service, accepted a 2d lieutenancy in the Regular Army, and was still retained on duty in the War Department in charge of the Division of "State Claims." Gradually, however, these claims were settled. Thereupon the Division of "Requisitions and Accounts" was, by order of Secretary Belknap, consolidated with that of "State Claims," and Lieut. Bradley placed in charge of the new division thus created.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion going on at the War Department this week with reference to various changes, including the re-arrangement of Military Divisions and Departments, the overhauling of the roster of officers on duty in Washington, and the adoption of some more thorough system of target practice. It is announced that Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to Washington to consult about some of these matters.

Various movements of troops are proposed but the appropriation for transportation is so nearly exhausted that nothing can be done that is not absolutely necessary until July. Of the appropriation for the current fiscal year but \$264,000 remains, and there are an unknown number of unadjusted accounts for transportation still waiting to be presented. Of the appropriation for the previous year, 1879-80, \$70,000 is still uncalled for, and a little over \$4,000 of that for the year 1878-9. We are cognizant of some of the changes discussed, but prefer to postpone further reference to them until they are definitely determined upon. Mr. Lincoln is making an admirable Secretary and is not well disposed toward stagnation in his department or favoritism in any form. He investigates thoroughly and then acts upon his own judgment, which is impartial as well as sound.

THE Washington Republican says: "Mrs. Farragut and her sister, Miss Loyall, left Washington yesterday morning, Mrs. Farragut going directly to New York. As the Admiral, her husband, if now living, would be eighty years of age, Mrs. Farragut has been taken for granted as an elderly lady by some who have mentioned her in print. On the contrary, she is an exceedingly well preserved woman of little more than fifty, one would judge at sight. She was a second wife, and married her distinguished husband in her early girlhood thirty-eight years ago. She has a frank, cordial face, indicating also firmness and resolution in its outlines. Her hair, still abundant, retains its natural dark brown color, nearly black. Her figure, of more than medium height, is neither spare nor stout, but inclines more toward the latter. Her sister is not unlike her in years and general appearance. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Loyall Farragut, wife of her only child, sat between Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Hoxie at the unveiling, and the little boy who assisted Quartermaster Knowles in uncovering the statue was the Admiral's only grandson." This last statement is incorrect, as the lad in question is the Admiral's nephew.

ASST. ENGINEER HENRY H. STIVERS, U. S. N., died at Washington, Sunday, April 24, after a short illness. Typhoid fever, engendered by malaria contracted a few weeks ago, while on duty in connection with the overhauling of the machinery department of the *Tallapoosa*, is said to have been the cause of death. His remains were sent on to Brooklyn from Washington by Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, who arranged for the funeral, which took place from St. Luke's Episcopal Church, on Clinton, between Fulton and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Stivers was appointed cadet engineer at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, from New York State, Oct. 1, 1873. He was promoted assistant engineer July 1, 1878, during a cruise in the Asiatic squadron. He was a son of Passed Asst. Engineer Geo. W. Stivers, U. S. N., at present on board the flagship *Pensacola*, of the Pacific squadron. He

was 25 years of age. He is spoken of as an efficient and painstaking officer.

WEDDINGS in Army and Navy circles are quite numerous in Washington this week. Lieut. John Forsythe Meigs, U. S. N., son of Dr. Meigs, of Philadelphia, and a nephew of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., was married at 7 P. M., April 27th, to Miss Jane Perry Rodgers, daughter of Col. Rodgers, of Maryland, a niece of the late Mrs. Gen. Meigs, closely related to the famous Commodore Perry, of 1812 fame, and also to Admirals C. R. P. and John Rodgers. Owing to the late death of Mrs. Meigs, the wedding was quiet, though all the surroundings, at the home of Gen. Meigs, on Vermont avenue, where it took place, were of the most elegant character. A large number of relatives were in attendance. There were no bridesmaids. At about the same time Midshipman J. H. L. Helcombe, U. S. N., and Miss Ida Wilton Taylor, were married at Epiphany Church, by the Rector of the Church. A large number of naval officers and their families were present. Four midshipmen, Shipley, Lloyd, Sparhawk and Almy, acted as groomsmen, and four bridesmaids, a sister of the bride, and a young lady from New York, and two Washington belles, Misses Paret and Paulding; also Mr. Biddle, of Philadelphia, best man. This was an exceedingly joyous party. On the morning of April 28th, at St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., Miss Minnie Nicholson, daughter of Commodore Somerville Nicholson, U. S. N., and niece of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, was united to Mr. Pitt Cooke, son of the late ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke. Owing to the late affliction in the groom's family, the wedding was as quiet as the circumstances would permit. At 7 o'clock, at Epiphany Church, a daughter of Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., was united to Mr. Charles Penhallow, of Boston. Two other marriages among civilians of note in Washington occurred about the same hour. Last year about this time were solemnized the weddings of the daughters of the General of the Army and of Paymaster-General Alvord.

The Quartermaster-General's Department are actively engaged in carrying into effect the provisions of the appropriation passed in the last Congress, on the recommendation of the department, for supplies for the introduction of lamps at military posts. Gen. Meigs has made a study of the subject, and has succeeded in designing an improved Argand lamp well adapted to garrison uses. These will be supplied to the various Army barracks in the ratio of one burner to every ten men, and additional lamps will be provided for the non-commissioned staff officers and for the post libraries and school rooms. The recommendation of the department was based on the good effects manifest from the experimental use of lamps at a few posts. Petroleum oil of 135 deg. flash test has been adopted as the standard, as affording ample security against fire and explosion.

The officers of the department feel confident that the greater facilities for a profitable employment of the evening leisure of the soldier, afforded by the introduction of these lamps, will elevate the moral tone of the men, keeping them out of low resorts, making them contented and happy, and promoting military discipline.

By attentively watching the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL our contemporaries are able to occasionally make a display of enterprise. On the 26th of March, the Jeannette Board made their report to the Secretary of the Navy, and it appeared in the number of the JOURNAL following, that for April 2d. Last week the agent of the Associated Press in San Francisco telegraphed a synopsis of this report, which appeared in the daily papers and many of the weekly. In like manner the daily papers are one after another coming to a knowledge of Chief Engineer Isherwood's report on the Gamgee zero-motor, which was published exclusively in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 26th, and April 2d.

Professor Simon Newcomb, in a recent criticism upon Mr. Isherwood's report, says: "To judge of all this we must remember that there is absolutely no new principle claimed in connection with the machinery, and claims made for it are in direct contradiction to the second law of thermo dynamics. Yet I do not think a prudent physicist would claim that it was impossible to find in nature some mechanism by which this law could be evaded. All we can say is that to reach this result some radically new discoveries in the properties of matter must be applied. As there is nothing new in any of the principles called into play in the proposed engine, it may be pronounced a chimera with as much safety and certainty as we call perpetual motion machines by that name."

The new edition of the Atlantic Coast Pilot, embracing the coast between Boston and New York, is in the hands of the public printer, and is, we understand, nearly ready to be published. As the previous supply is exhausted, the office of the Coast Survey is anxious to get copies as soon as possible. The work, not being of pressing political importance, has been delayed in its preparation by the demands of Congress for enormous editions of bulky documents. The appropriation for printing, for the current fiscal year, is nearly exhausted, and this fact may retard the appearance of the volume. The similar work, which embraces the surveys between New York and Chesapeake bay, is also ready for the printer, but will not be published for some time.

We publish elsewhere a communication from Capt. Richard W. Tyler, explaining the application of section 5498, recently quoted in the JOURNAL with reference to the rights of retired officers. This statement concerns not only Captain Tyler but other officers on the retired list, and goes to show that there is nothing to prevent officers from sending to Capt. Tyler for collection the claims arising under the decision of the Court of Claims, which bears his name. It is to his zeal and perseverance that they are indebted for any advantages they may derive from the decision, and he is certainly entitled to every consideration at their hands. As the case now goes to the Supreme Court for argument much remains to be done before the final decree.

The following changes have been ordered in the Inspector-General's Department to take effect July 1: Col. Nelson H. Davis is to go to the staff of the Lieutenant-General at Chicago; Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones takes Col. Davis's place in the Division of the Atlantic, and Major Joseph C. Breckinridge goes to Gen. McDowell, Division of the Pacific. Col. Jones has just commenced the erection of a house in Washington, which will be pushed to completion by his architects in his absence. Lieut.-Col. Baird will take the place vacated by Col. Jones, whose removal from Washington is deeply regretted by his friends there and those of his family.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of "Abstract of Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C., for 1880 and 1881," prepared by the President of the Society, Major James W. Powell. Some of the papers read before the Society are peculiarly interesting, such as the "Comparative Mythology of the Two Indies" and "Sign Language of the North American Indians," by Col. Garrick Mallery, U. S. A.; one "On the Determination of the Age of Prehistoric Remains," by Commander E. P. Lull, U. S. N.; "A Strange Chart," by Commander W. B. Hoff, U. S. N., and others.

THE Pioneer Press, of April 21, says: Three hundred pairs of shoes, 300 blankets, and 300 blouses have been ordered to Sioux City from St. Louis, on application of Gen. Terry, for the relief of sufferers by the floods. Capt. Wheeler, at Yankton, has also obtained a small supply of Army clothing from Fort Randall for the same purpose. Capt. Wheeler has also issued 10,000 rations to the sufferers. Major Bates, U. S. A., who has just arrived in St. Paul from Bismarck, gives a graphic description of the work of the floods. He came down from Stevenson to Bismarck in a boat. Col. J. S. Conrad left for his post, Fort Totten, yesterday.

A ST. PAUL despatch in regard to the Missouri valley inundations, says the loss is over two millions, and that the bulk of the Government aid has so far fallen into the hands of Capt. D. D. Wheeler, Quartermaster, U. S. A. By judicious purchases of such supplies as he had not on hand, Capt. Wheeler has been able to keep sufficient food in readiness for immediate need. Capt. Wheeler's estimate is that the Government will have to subside 2,000 for 60 days, and 1,000 of that number for 30 days.

THERE is some feeling about the unusual action of the President's private Secretary with reference to the nomination of Capt. Erben for restoration to his original position upon the Navy Register. The nomination was made by the President and sent to the Senate, but stopped en route by the Secretary, who thought the nomination needed more consideration than the President had given it, perhaps thinking of the President, as the old woman did of her friend, "that he needed a garden."

THE President has designated the following as members of the Board of Visitors at West Point: Anson Stager, of Illinois; Milo S. Hascall, of Indiana; Chas. A. Boutelle, of Maine; George S. Greene, of Rhode

Island; Henry B. Ledyard, of Michigan; S. S. Laws, of Missouri, and D. C. Buell, of Kentucky.

The members of the crew of the naval search steamer *Mary and Helen* will leave New York by steamer of the 30th for San Francisco. The vessel has been hauled upon the ways at the Mare Island Navy Yard to be caulked and deck timbers strengthened. It is expected she will be ready to sail about the 1st of June in search of the Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette*.

The following general order has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy: "The steamer recently purchased for the *Jeannette* search expedition and formerly known as the *Mary and Helen*, will hereafter be known as the *Rodgers*. Under this name she will be designated and registered in the Navy Department. The name is given her in recognition of the valuable aid rendered the department by Rear-Admiral John Rodgers as president of the *Jeannette* Relief Board, to whom were referred the direction of the search, the means best adapted to the search and the details of the expedition. It is also deemed a proper tribute to his eminent reputation as an officer of the Navy and a distinguished explorer in the Arctic seas."

A WASHINGTON despatch to the New York *Herald* says: "The recent opinion of Attorney-General McVeagh, to the effect that Paymaster Bellows is not in the service of the United States Navy, has made it necessary for the Secretary of the Navy to promptly order a regular paymaster to the U. S. steamer *Alaska*, now at Callao, Peru, where Mr. Bellows is stationed performing the duties of paymaster. He will undoubtedly be surprised when Paymaster Daniel A. Smith, who sails from New York on the 30th inst. for Callao, presents the order recalling him, as he has no means of learning before Paymaster Smith's arrival that he is not in the naval service."

In addition to the new features in the Army Register for 1881, to which we called attention in last week's JOURNAL, we note that the year of birth is given of all those who have been appointed, promoted, etc., to 2d lieutenants since July, 1875. This is a most useful feature, as will readily be understood by those who heretofore have been perplexed on the subject of ages.

SEVEN hundred and fifty three copies of the "Register of the Non-commissioned Staff" of the Army, recently published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, were ordered in advance of its appearance, and numerous letters have been received since its issue, urging that it should be continued as an annual publication.

THE bad conduct of the Kroumirs has resulted in an advance of the French troops and ships to Tunis. There has already been some sharp fighting with the Kroumirs, and it is expected that Gen. Forgemol, after garrisoning Beja, will march upon Tunis.

WE are asked to contradict the absurd report that the naval cadets were compelled to stand at attention during the ceremonies at the Farragut statue. They stacked arms as soon as the speaking began.

TO-DAY, April 30, the Branch Cavalry Recruiting rendezvous, at 375 Canal street, New York City, in charge of Captain W. C. Rawolle, 2d Cavalry, will change its habitation to No. 10 Battery Place. The new location would seem a good one, as the Battery is a great resort for persons having nothing to do, and possibly anxious to serve their country.

WE learn that the War Department will await a report from the Interior Department as to movements of the Utes, before making any orders for the movement of troops.

IN response to the request of the Whittaker court, mentioned in our report of this week's proceedings, the War Department has authorized it to sit without regard to hours.

A NAVAL BOARD OF INQUIRY convened at City Point, Va., April 26, for the purpose of investigating certain charges which have been preferred against Lieut.-Commander Charles F. Schmitz, who is stationed at that point in command of the iron-clad fleet.

THE preparation of the Greely Arctic Expedition is proceeding vigorously. Naval Constructor Pook has taken a deep interest in fitting out a suitable steam launch, and Engineer-in-Chief Shock has given special instructions regarding its machinery, which Chief Engineer Brooks is constructing and setting up. Surg. Gen. Wales is preparing full directions for the sanitary

interests of the expedition. Lieut. Kislingbury, who left Fort Custer on April 6th, for Washington, to join the expedition, is detained by the floods, and will not reach Washington for several days. Lieut. Merry will leave for St. Johns, Newfoundland, on May 3.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE DOUBLE-TURRETED MONITORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: At the beginning of 1878, a Board of Officers, consisting of Rear-Admirals Howell and Ammen, Commodores Shufeldt and Jeffers, Chief Engineer Shock, and Chief Naval Constructor Easby, recommended the completion of the double-turreted monitors. In the spring of 1880, three independent boards of officers, one assembled in California and two in Philadelphia, and composed of officers of high rank, line and staff, recommended unanimously the completion of the same vessels. At least twenty-five of the most experienced and best informed of our naval officers have recommended unanimously the completion of these vessels, and it is but justice to those whose yards they cumber that they should be completed. Why is the money to complete them not appropriated? Better vessels could be now devised, but not at the cost of completing these. P.

RIGHTS OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1881.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of April 23, on page 595, is the following: "With reference to the collection by an officer of the Army of the claims growing out of the Tyler decision, a correspondent calls our attention to the following extract from the Revised Statutes." [Then follows sec. 5498 of the Revised Statutes.]

The law alluded to has been held to refer only to officers or persons having official duties to discharge in connection with an Executive department of the Government, or the Senate or House of Representatives! I have always understood that retired officers were not prohibited by law from practicing in any of the United States courts, and I have been so advised by most eminent counsel and the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army.

Before bringing my suit for longevity pay in the Court of Claims I consulted my attorney, Judge Warden, as to compensation for his services; and in view of the fact that a considerable number of officers were likely to be interested in the results of the proposed suits he consented to take the cases for a nominal fee, entirely contingent upon success, provided a considerable number of the officers agreed to the arrangement. I then communicated with number of the officers concerned, who heartily approved of the arrangement, and the suit was commenced, and carried to a successful issue in the Court of Claims.

It may not be necessary, but I think it not improper to subjoin, that, under the contracts already made, these suits are not to be conducted by me, but by Judge Warden, who is the attorney of record in each case, and who is a member of the Bar, in no way connected with the Army nor any other office under the Government.

I should like to state here that my partner in business is Capt. R. G. Rutherford, U. S. A., retired, and not Allan Rutherford, who I understand has sent circulars to the Army, proposing to collect their claims arising under the decision in my case. I have no business connection with Mr. Allan Rutherford.

Your obedient servant, RICHARD W. TYLER,
Captain U. S. Army (retired).

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I notice in your issue of April 23 a reference to Capt. and Brevet Maj. G. P. Houston's physical examination for promotion. Permit me to observe that he has, in having but now successfully finished a cruise, given the very best proof of his ability "to perform all his duties at sea;" and as regards his examination for promotion, there is no law requiring him to submit to an examination or making a physical examination a condition precedent to promotion of an officer of the Marine Corps.

It is a new departure, and one without warrant in the Revised Statutes, that officers of the Marine Corps are officers of the Navy. As this statement directly contravenes the accepted opinion at present, permit me to call the attention of any doubter to the wording of the statutes establishing the various corps composing the Navy. Sec. 1362 begins, "The active list of the line officers of the Navy; sec. 1868, "The active list of the medical corps of the Navy;" sec. 1876, "The active list of the pay corps of the Navy; sec. 1390, "The active list of the engineer corps of the Navy." Mark the opening words of the law establishing the Marine Corps. Sec. 1596, "The Marine Corps," not of the Navy, but "of the United States."

The Marine Corps is as distinct from the Navy as it is from the Army. It is governed by the laws for one at all times when not governed by the laws for the government of the other. It is liable to do duty with the one as with the other.

As applied to Major Houston's case the provisions of section 1493 are absurd.

What duties has he to perform at sea? The regulation prescribing the complement of ships of war in the

U. S. Navy give him no place. Captain is the highest grade liable for duty on shipboard. As a captain he has for more than seventeen years done his duty at sea and on shore with credit. If he cannot march "he is a soldier fit to stand by Caesar and give direction," and to deny him his promotion, to make him submit to an examination to test his physical fitness to perform duties he is not liable to perform, is not only hard lines on him, but also a violation of the traditions of the elders, otherwise known as the customs of the service.

POYNTEZ.

INFANTRY TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I perceive by your article in the JOURNAL of April 16, that by the truly sad death of Gen. Upton (which, under the circumstances, is so much to be deplored) the subject of his tactics is again being discussed. I am of the opinion that there are radical difficulties in Gen. Upton's tactics, which will endanger the usefulness of any system built upon them. It is not possible to erect a safe superstructure upon an unsound foundation.

Upton has abolished countermarching, and movements by the rear rank, and substituted wheelings by fours, and the interchange of the numbers of subdivisions in column and line, and the interchange of brigade designations in the divisions of the line.

It is emphatically a system of inversion. It is thought by many no improvement to have the same rank always in front.

As the wheeling is by either flank, each set of fours will require two guides, one on each flank, in order to perform the movements correctly and promptly. The accidents of battle would require the frequent reconstruction of the sets. In nine cases out of ten troops not veteran would commence their retreat in the face of the enemy's fire by simply facing about, and would not wheel by fours.

There is much complication in the various movements of a broken four, in forming line from column, and the converse, and in charge of direction.

In the various plannings and deployments, in forming columns by divisions or companies, to the front or rear, by the right or left of companies, the method of moving by fours is neither simple nor expeditious.

The relative positions of the companies as established at the primitive formation being constantly changing, it will be found a fruitful source of confusion in all plannings and deployments, especially with troops not veterans.

The change in the designation of the subdivisions of a line should have been fatal to its adoption.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Your correspondent "X," and the writer to the English paper, whom he quotes, can scarcely have even superficial knowledge of the English service. I served six years with the colors in England, and in that time never knew or heard of a non-commissioned officer being reduced for a trivial offence. All offences that incur reduction are clearly defined and of such character that they could not well be overlooked. Moreover, a non-commissioned officer in fault is allowed a full and fair hearing before a regimental court, composed of senior officers (not to include any officer of his own company), where he has every chance to exonerate himself. A non-commissioned officer in the English army who suffers reduction has generally proven himself unworthy of his position, and is seldom or never promoted again.

The writer, whom "X" quotes, next intimates that there is no general desire for promotion among the rank and file. The case is decidedly the reverse. The stripes are sought with an eagerness that raises the service to the highest standard. To receive a warrant a soldier must be of good character, have the necessary force (not brute), and pass a rigid examination before a regimental board. Intemperance and depraved tastes are a certain bar, but every man, even if he at first lacks the necessary educational advantages, may in time qualify himself for promotion. It is a goal for which many strive, and the chevrons are regarded as full recompense for years of patient struggle.

The reason for this is plain. A non-commissioned officer's position is one of honor and substantial benefit to its occupant. The sergeants are allowed to marry, have comfortable quarters and liberal provision made for their families. One son may be educated at the expense of the Crown, and if standing well in his class receive a commission. The unmarried sergeants have a neat room, a separate mess supported by the regiment, and pay far in advance of their grade in the American Army. Add to all this a retiring pension that insures comfort in old age, and you have the sum total of a very desirable position. The corporals, bombardiers, etc., although provided for on a more moderate scale, have still a position preferable to an American sergeantcy. Their pay (foot) is only a fraction less, while they have no expenses, such as tailors' bills, etc., that eat so quickly into a non-commissioned officer's pay in our Army. As a result England has the finest corps of non-commissioned officers in the world, her greatest general, in the fervor of victory, styling them the "backbone of the army."

How different with us in America! The majority of our non-commissioned officers are good men, fitted for their position, but they are liable at any moment to be reduced by the company commander, by simple order, without being placed in arrest. In this respect the customs of the British service might be better worthy of adoption in this country than those of the German service. The grapes of the Rhine will not thrive by the Missouri, nor will the methods of Frederick be easily grafted on an army owing its maintenance to voluntary enlistments.

READER.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF FARRAGUT.

THE bronze statue of Admiral Farragut, set up in the square in Washington which bears his name, was unveiled on Monday, April 25, with appropriate and very imposing ceremonies. Many things combined to give the occasion peculiar interest. The fame of the hero, the history of the statue, the fact that it was the first of its kind at the National Capital, the elaborate preparations for a due celebration of the day, the auspicious weather, the notable gathering of distinguished officers, the large display of naval forces, the addresses, and the social reunions incidental to the formal exercises; all these elements worked to produce one of the finest and most satisfactory military pageants which Washington has ever seen.

The city had been gradually filling up for several days with those who were to take a more or less active share in the exercises. The vessels whose officers and men were to parade came to their appointed anchorage at Alexandria or Piney Point. Visitors flocked to the city hotels or accepted the hospitalities of friends. The detachments of marines were quartered at the garrison, and thrown into six companies. The cadets took an early start from Annapolis on the morning of the unveiling, and did not get back to the Academy till a late hour, after a long and fatiguing day of it. The greater portion of the Army and militia divisions came from the city and the immediate vicinity.

The day was all that could have been desired, save that the sudden heat was somewhat oppressive. The public buildings, hotels, and business and private edifices on the line of march were gayly decorated with flags and streamers. The line of procession was short and simple. The troops formed at noon at the naval statue, at the western base of Capitol Hill, and, promptly on time, moved up the historic Pennsylvania avenue. There was a great outpouring of people along the line, but the best of order was preserved. The crowd at the Treasury building, a favorite resort for spectators, was immense. Another great concourse had been gathering from an early hour at the square, until at 1 o'clock, when the procession was due, there was a perfect crush on the amphitheatrical seats and the open spaces on the square, and the streets abutting on it.

The novelty as well as the beauty of the display excited the liveliest interest in all spectators. The Annapolis Cadets are indeed not entire strangers at the Capital, and, on several occasions, naval detachments of considerable strength have contributed to the military pageants for which Washington is famous. The Army and the militia features were also, in the main, familiar. But the parade, in most of its characteristics, was unique, and the more generally enjoyed for that reason.

The mounted officers appeared to advantage and proved that the horseback practice for which the mariner, be he of the fore-castle or quarter-deck, is proverbially fond, when ashore, has stood them in good stead. The cadet midshipmen, it is unnecessary to say, marched with precision and spirit, though the sultry heat and their fatiguing travels proved too severe a strain on two or three of their number, who were obliged to leave the ranks.

The battalion of cadets numbered about 300, divided into eight companies. They held the right of the line and bore themselves as though proudly conscious of the admiration they awakened, each one, no doubt, cherishing the hope that he might in his day be the recipient of honors, such as he was now assisting to bestow upon the dead hero.

The sailors behaved very handsomely, and won many plaudits for their bearing, and evident efficient discipline. They marched with an easy swing and a sort of abandon that was a relief from the stiffness of military precision. The wheelings tangled them up a bit at times, but they marched well as a whole, and evidently enjoyed their little taste of shore duty, in spite of the fact that many of them had scarcely slept at all the night before, and had no chance to get anything to eat, after a hasty breakfast, except to nibble a bit of hard tack as they stood around the statue.

The six companies of marines made one of the most pleasing features of the display. They marched sixteen front double rank, the six companies, with the famous marine band, numbering about three hundred. They were made up from detachments from the Tennessee, Vandalia, Portsmouth, Alliance, Kearsarge, Saratoga, Yantic, Constitution, the barracks at Norfolk, the Washington Navy-yard, and headquarters. The behavior of the men during their stay in garrison at Washington was exemplary. Liberty was freely given, and was not abused by the men, save in a single case. On the march they presented a remarkably soldierly appearance, their compact order and attention to details speaking well for men who are usually drilled in small detachments and seldom enjoy the advantage of coming together in large numbers.

The boys from the school ship pulled their guns with a certain careless grace very entertaining to the spectators. They seemed to be a very hopeful body, but would look just as well were they to chew tobacco less conspicuously when on the march.

Pennington's battery of the 2d Artillery, as usual, showed the careful instruction to which it has ever been subjected, by the neat dress and precision of its every movement. The foot artillery batteries, from the paucity of their numbers, were formed in a single rank, and looked too attenuated. Had the reduced companies been consolidated, they would have presented a better appearance. They were handled with skill and marched with precision.

The Signal Corps have become something more than a scientific institution, and the thoroughness of their recent

daily drills as foot soldiers was evident to all who noticed them attentively.

We have praised the District of Columbia militia before, because they were entitled to praise. They lost none of their well earned reputation on Monday, and the Washington Light Infantry, Rifles, and colored troops, in their dress and deportment, that marching in line, and wheeling by companies and by fours, were as perfect as any militia organizations that we have ever seen. Owing to the number of cars and vehicles of every description that were allowed in Pennsylvania avenue and the line of march, there was at times some confusion, but this was not the fault of the marching column.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The procession formed at eleven A. M. in the neighborhood of the Capitol. At twelve o'clock a gun was fired by the naval artillery and the procession moved in column by companies from the Capitol, by way of Pennsylvania avenue, to 15th street, to Pennsylvania avenue and Connecticut avenue to Farragut square, in the following order:

Commodore Chas. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., grand marshal, with the following staff: Commander Henry L. Howison, U. S. N., chief of staff; Lieuts. John A. Rodgers and J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., aides; Pay Inspector Joseph A. Smith, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, U. S. N.; Surgeon James M. Flint, U. S. N., and Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C.

First Division.—Commander H. B. Robeson commanding. Staff—Lieut. Richard Bush, chief of staff; Master Charles H. Lyman, quartermaster surgeon; M. L. Ruth, surgeon; Cadet Engineer Jay M. Whitham and Cadet Midshipman John L. Shock, aides.

Battalion of Cadet Midshipmen, with the following as regimental officers: Lieut.-Commander C. M. Thomas, colonel; Lieut. W. H. Parker, Jr., lieut.-col.; Lieut. Jacob W. Miller, major; Cadet Midshipman Houston Eldredge, adjutant; Cadet Midshipman E. B. Weeks, sergeant major; Cadet Engineers Shallenberger and Kaemmerling, aides. The companies were commanded by Cadet Midshipmen Dashiel Sutton, Capahart, Rider, Rees, Woodward, Hunnicut and Hoogewerff, as captains, and Mahoney, Bunts, Carroll, Cohen, Flournoy, Blow, Forshee, and George, lieutenants.

Naval Division.—Capt. Richard W. Meade commanding. Staff—Lieut. Horace Elmer, chief of staff; Lieuts. Hamilton Perkins and J. P. J. Angier, aides; Chief Engineer T. Williamson, Captain McI. Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. U. Gravatt, and Assistant Paymaster C. W. Ray.

U. S. Marine band, fifty-two pieces, John Souza, director. Battalion U. S. marines, 275 men, commanded by Captain B. S. Culom, with Lieut. C. P. Porter as adjutant; Capt. C. F. Williams, Lieuts. E. R. Robinson, F. D. Webster, S. H. Gibson and F. H. Harrington and Lieut. Geo. F. Elliott, commanding the companies respectively, with Lieuts. O. C. Berryman, Thos. N. Wood, L. C. Webster, L. W. T. Waller, Carroll Mercer and Frank L. Denny.

Lieut.-Commander Theo. F. Jewell, U. S. N., commanding. Aides and Staff.

1st Infantry Battalion and Sailors, six companies from U. S. S. Constitution and Vandalia.

Flag-ship Tennessee's Band.

Lieut.-Commander Albert S. Snow, U. S. N., commanding. Aides and Staff.

2d Infantry of Battalion of Sailors, six companies, from U. S. S. Portsmouth, Alliance, and Yantic.

Lieut.-Commander Edward L. Amory, U. S. N., commanding. Aides and Staff.

3d Infantry Battalion of Sailors, six companies, from U. S. S. Tennessee and Kearsarge.

Trumpeters.

Lieut. John C. Soley, U. S. N., commanding.

Midshipman Thos. W. Ryan, Adjutant.

Battalion of Light Artillery, eight guns, drawn by sailors from U. S. S. Saratoga.

First Platoon, Master Francis Winslow.

Second Platoon, Master John E. Roller.

Third Platoon, Master Chas. D. Galloway.

Fourth Platoon, Master Frederick H. Tyler.

ARMY DIVISION.

Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Artillery, Bvt. Col., U. S. A., Commanding Division.

1st Lt. George Mitchell, Adj't. 2d Artillery, A. A. G.

Capt. Wm. P. Graves, 2d Artillery, Commanding Battalion.

2d Lt. E. M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Artillery, Battalion Adjutant.

Battery B, 2d Artillery, 2d Lt. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery, 30 men.

Battery C, 2d Artillery, Capt. John McGilvray, 2d Artillery, 30 men.

Battery D, 2d Artillery, 1st Lt. J. C. Scantling, 2d Artillery, 30 men.

Battery H, 2d Artillery, 2d Lt. F. E. Hobbs, 2d Artillery, 30 men.

Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, 1st Lt. A. D. Schenck, Commanding; 1st Lt. E. S. Dudley and 2d Lt. W. P. Edger-ton, 75 men.

Signal Corps Battalion, 1st Lt. W. E. Birkimer, 3d Artillery, Commanding, 125 men; Lieuts. Baird, Wyatt, Battler and Converse, commanding companies.

Militia Division—Col. Amos Webster commanding.

Staff—Col. Robert I. Fleming, chief of staff; Capt. H. H. C. Dunwoody, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Jacob D. Doyle, U. S. Navy, aide-de-camp; Maj. James P. Willett paymaster; Maj. Joseph F. Hartigan, surgeon; Capt. John E. Brackett, assistant surgeon; Maj. Thomas H. Bradley, U. S. Army, A. A. Gen.; Lieut. Jesse M. Bassett, quartermaster; Lieut. M. Emmet Urell, commissary; Lieut. L. A. Bailey, judge-advocate; Lieut. John A. Burger, engineer.

First Battalion—Washington Light Infantry Corps—four companies—Col. William G. Moore, commanding, 130 men.

Washington Light Guards—one company—Capt. Donald McCathran commanding, 44.

Union Veteran Corps—one company—Capt. Samuel E. Thompson commanding, 50.

Band.

National Rifles—two companies—Capt. J. O. P. Burnside commanding, 63.

Second Battalion—Commanded by Maj. Charles B. Fisher, consisting of the following companies:

Band.

Butler Zouaves—Lieut. Young commanding, 44.

Capital City Guards—Capt. Thomas S. Kelley commanding, 50.

Washington Cadets—Captain C. A. Fleetwood commanding, 50.

Lincoln Light Infantry—Capt. Lewis Johnson commanding, 44.

Light Battery A, District of Columbia Artillery—Captain Julius R. Hanneman commanding, 45.

When the head of the column reached 15th street a gun was fired by the naval saluting battery, stationed in Lafayette square, as a signal to notify the President and Cabinet to proceed to the square. On arriving at the Park the cadets and naval division were massed on the west side, the Army division on the north side and the militia division on the east side. Long before the procession arrived at Farragut square the gallantly fastened stands were filled to their utmost capacity, with the exception of those reserved for the Presidential party, the survivors of Farragut's naval battles and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At thirty-five minutes past twelve the Presidential party arrived, President Garfield leaning upon the arm of Secretary of the Navy Hunt. The other members of the Cabinet (except Secretary Blaine, who had gone to New York,) also accompanied the President, together with his wife and children, and Mrs. Farragut, the widow of the Admiral, who was placed in a position of honor on the platform next to the President, on his right hand, while Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, was seated next him on the left. The only son of the Admiral, Mr. Loyall Farragut, of New York, was also present with his wife, the daughter of Dr. Metcalfe, of New York.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. Arthur Brooks, the ceremony of unveiling the statue took place. The Admiral's flag was displayed and the several bands beat four ruffles, the trumpets sounding four flourishes. The duty of unveiling the statue was entrusted to Quartermaster Knowles, who had held the position of quartermaster upon Farragut's flagship at the time of the historic battle of Mobile Bay and the man who lashed Admiral Farragut to the mast.

At the moment of unveiling the Admiral's statue a salute of seventeen guns was fired in Lafayette square, the troops presenting arms at the first gun and coming to a "carry" at the last. Then Secretary Hunt approached the speakers' stand and introduced President Garfield in the following words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to introduce to you the President of the United States, who will accept on behalf of the nation this statue of our illustrious naval hero.

President Garfield was greeted with loud applause, and spoke in a loud, clear voice, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is the singular province of art to break down the limitations which separate the generations of men from each other and allow those of past generations to be comrades and associates of those now living. This capital is silently being filled up with the heroes of other times. Men of three wars have taken their places in silent eloquence as the guardians and guides of the nation they loved so well, and as the years pass on these squares and public places will be rendered more and more populous, more and more eloquent, by the presence of dead heroes of other days. From all quarters of the country, from all generations of its life, from all portions of its service, these heroes come, by the ministry and mystery of art, to take their places and stand as permanent guardians of our nation's glory.

To-day we come to hail this hero, who comes from the sea, down from the shrouds of his flagship, wreathed with the smoke and glory of victory, bringing sixty years of national life and honor, to take his place as an honored compatriot and perpetual guardian of his nation's glory. In the name of the nation I accept this noble statue, and his country will guard it as he guarded his country. (Applause.)

GENERAL MAYNARD'S SPEECH.

Ex-Postmaster General Maynard then delivered the address. He said:

They who visit the wondrous pile of St. Sophia are taken to a remote corner of one of the galleries, where, inscribed on the pavement, is a small tablet inscribed with the name only, Enrico Dandolo. Here, the tradition is and the general belief, was buried the blind old warrior Doge of Venice, and hither, from year to year, come thousands, Christians and Moors, to gaze upon the honored name and to do reverence to the memory of the renowned commander. Venice is decrowned; the bride of the Adriatic no longer celebrates her annual espousals; upon her towers and palaces Time has stamped the ineffaceable mark of decay; but, after nearly seven centuries, the fame of Henry Dandolo is undiminished as a conspicuous actor in the world's affairs. Great men—the great in thought and, still more, the great in action—are the greatest of God's earthly things. They are the peculiar riches first of their own land, then of the age in which they live, lastly of the race. It is well, then, that their lives be cherished and their noble deeds recorded, in the alcoves of the library, by inscriptions for the public eye, in monumental bronze and enduring granite. So thought the American people when, full ten years ago, they followed to the grave the remains of their great Admiral. By their chosen representatives in Congress they invoked the assistance of art to embody and preserve his priceless memory. Models of designs were submitted by many of the most gifted and successful masters, each emulous to connect his name indissolubly with the undying name of the naval captain. After much discussion and long deliberation a full-length portrait figure was adopted in preference to more complex—some of them highly allegorical—designs, and a maiden artist was selected at the instance of widowed affection, which detected in her handiwork the most exact reproduction of the loved and idolized original. The result is the masterpiece here to-day.

It would be vain, perhaps indecorous, to enter the domain of art criticism and attempt to decide beforehand what must be determined by the agreeing judgment of men. We here and now dedicate our work to posterity. We leave posterity to pass upon its merits. Not the symbol, not the sign, but the thing signified absorbs our present attention—the great character which, in the fulness of his reputation, has passed into history. The professional life of the naval officer is, by his very conditions, withdrawn from the public eye. At home only on the wave, he passes among his countrymen almost a stranger and unobserved. In this regard he is like his own great ships, which show their masterful powers not at anchor and in port, but on the wide sea, in the agony of the storm or amid the pealing thunder of war.

It is not strange, then, that, when in our recent civil struggle the early naval successes electrified the nation, the name even of the great captain—for at that time he was but a captain—was unfamiliar to the eye as well as to the ear of his countrymen. This is my apology for a biographical sketch.

Gen. Maynard then sketched the career of Admiral Farragut from his birth, on July 5, 1801, to his death, on the 14th of August, 1870, and continued:

The incidents of his life aptly illustrate the Union for the preservation of which he devoted his ripest powers. The constellations of the South shed their influences around his cradle, and after life's fitful fever he sleeps well under a northern sky. The North and the South, the East and the boundless West are the common country to which, and not to a part, he consecrated his manly gifts; and it is no solecism to assert that in this case the whole is greater than all its parts. And when the time comes—as come it will—that the children of the South, seeing the glory and the surpassing prosperity of the nation, shall rejoice that they, too, retain their birthright in this matchless inheritance, they will have nothing but blessing; and benedictions for the brave, true hearted man of the sea, who labored wisely and unselfishly to prevent its being madly thrown away.

The character of Admiral Farragut would be left incomplete were no mention made of the deep religious sentiment which pervaded it. No Puritan of Cromwell's army trusted more implicitly in an overruling providence, or looked upon himself more humbly as an instrument in the Divine hand for the accomplishment of the eternal purposes. God was in all his thoughts. The temper of his religion was cheerful and genial—gentle in spirit, almost to woman's tenderness. While he was magnanimous, courageous, and bold, he was also faithful, candid, and just. For his personal qualities, no less than for his warlike deeds, the old hero is conspicuous on the roll which his countrymen will keep in lasting remembrance. The voice of antiquity redounds itself to-day. *Pulchrum est beneficere reipublica*—blessed, thrice blessed, are the benefactors of the Republic. It is related that Mr. McDougle, when in Congress from South Carolina, announced in his place one morning, with his usual tone and manner, that he had for presentation a petition for the relief of the widow and heirs of one Decatur. Then, as if recollecting himself, he added, with peculiar emphasis, "I say of one Decatur, for there was but one." In the same lofty strain, and for a like reason, may they who shall speak of Farragut declare, "There was but one."

I cannot bring these remarks to a period without a more specific reference to the service of which Admiral Farragut was at once the outgrowth and the ornament. The Navy has always been a subject of just pride to the American people. They have watched its conditions with jealous care; and if sometimes our lawgivers have not adequately provided for its welfare, they have failed in that regard to represent their constituents. I know not how widely the opinion prevails that the condition of our Navy leaves much to be desired, especially when compared with the navies of some of the other great Powers. If we look only to the number and tonnage of the ships, their structure and armament, the inferiority is unquestionable and great. But none of these warlike contrivances have been subjected to the crucial test of battle. In this particular naval science has had little benefit from actual experience since the close of the war.

In conclusion, referring to the officers of the Navy, Gen. Maynard said:

No ships, then, but they who navigate them, constitute the naval service; men selected in youth with the greatest care from every part of the country alike, educated by the Government in all the learning that can benefit or adorn their profession, disciplined in minutest details, and trained to large command—emphatically, picked men. With some opportunity of knowing whereof I affirm, I hesitate not to declare them equal to any other naval service in the world, whether considered in a body, or compared man with man. In most pursuits men's labors are manifest; they publish themselves. But the pursuits of the naval officer are so remote, so far away from popular observation, that the extent and variety of his labors are not appreciated, and he himself is, probably, lost sight of until some conspicuous achievement brings him into notice. Yet few lives are busier. On the list of the *Navy Register* are rear-admirals who, during their long career, have been unemployed less than three years each, all told. Besides the ever-recurring duties on ship board, these self-denying men pass their toilsome lives in superintending the building of all the national vessels; in inspecting and testing every article in their rigging and armament; in the oversight and care of them, and of all the public property appertaining to them; in surveying and mapping our coast, and in preparing charts of distant ports; in kindling and watching the beacon which nightly, from headland to headland, encircles the domain, sentinels of light, upon whose prearranged and perpetual flashes depend the lives and property of all who sail along our shores; in cultivating the sciences essential to the different parts of their profession—to navigation, for instance, geography and astronomy, chemistry and electricity to submarine warfare, and always mechanics and the higher mathematics; in Arctic and Antarctic exploration; in devising new pathways for the world's commerce, and in embellishing our cities with the monumental remains of buried civilizations.

Always and everywhere the honor of the Republic is safe in their keeping. They become the flag. Their dignity and manly bearing lend it an added grace wherever on the globe duty requires them to carry it. Their devotion to it is never chilled or abated by any private grievance; by any sense of personal injustice, however mortified or stung; by any accession of the sullen, direful wrath which gave mankind the earliest, perhaps the greatest, poem. Abroad they maintain the national character without assertion or compromise. Every representative of the Government is consciously strengthened by their presence, and introduces them with pride as his countrymen.

I have said these things because I know they are true and because it has given me pleasure to bear testimony to them at a time which gives for our words a hearing. The people of the United States will surely eat their daily bread more thankfully, and in greater security, to believe that the same service which in our day of sorest need gave us Farragut, will also furnish a champion for every foe within our coasts or on the high seas.

Senator Voorhees then, amid loud applause, advanced to the front of the speaker's platform. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—This is an occasion on which the best emotion of the American heart are inspired. We are here to pay ceremonial honors to the memory of one whose deeds of peril and of high renown in defense of his country adorn more than half a century of his country's history. This day and hour the Government of the United States unveils to the world the statue of Farragut—the statue of a naval commander first in American history and second to no one who has handled ships in battle since the day on which Thermistocles beat Xerxes at "Sea-born Salamis." Happy and fortunate is he who stands in brass or marble at the boathouse of a grateful country and in time to be gazed upon by those who knew and loved him in life.

He then proceeded to give a long historical sketch of the American Navy from the year 1775, when the Continental Congress enacted its first legislation in regard thereto, down to the present day, and commented in words of praise upon Admiral Farragut's distinguished career.

Farragut had learned the lesson of naval warfare under the old system of wood and sails and in the open sea, but he had

kept pace with the spirit of American progress and soon showed that he was master of the problems of steam and iron and at home in river, bay, or harbor. He embraced within himself all of the splendid associations, patriotism, and courage of the Navy of the past, together with a full appreciation of the advancement of modern science. To complete his character as a hero, his love of country was not merely a conviction of duty; it was that, and more; it was the ruling passion of his soul. He loved the flag with all of a sailor's affection, and his allegiance to his Government was more of a deep reverence for that power in whose service he had fought and whose name and fame had been his joy from childhood than an ordinary sense of attachment.

With a lofty and stern enthusiasm, but without bitterness of heart, he struck the rebellion its hardest blow and gave his name to immortality in the restoration of the American Union. But why dwell in this presence upon the war for the possession of the Father of Waters? Why recount the glories and the dangers of the forts of New Orleans and of Vicksburg on this occasion? Why tell of the dread magnificence of Mobile Bay to those who are listening to me now? I see many here who were in the flame and smoke of those terrible conflicts and whose names will descend to posterity with that of their great commander. They saw him at his best; they saw him with the light of battle in his face; they saw him intrepid in action and humane in victory; they saw his scorn for personal danger and heard his orders given with coolness and precision when aloft in the rigging of his ship, under a fire as strong and as accurate as ever assailed a fleet. I am speaking to those who were with him from the beginning to the end—from January, 1862, to April, 1865—during three years and three months of continuous triumph and honor. You know his deeds and his fame. His place is first among the naval heroes of history. His is no second name in the roll call of the sea kings of the world. Nelson died in the arms of victory and was buried amid the joys of the English nation in Westminster Abbey, but there is a higher niche in the Temple of Fame for the American admiral than for the British peer. To beat the French at sea three-quarters of a century ago was an easier task than to reduce batteries and capture ships manned by Americans and defended by all the improvements of modern warfare.

In other countries Farragut would have been decorated with honors and worn the title of duke or earl, with the income of a prince. We gave him the highest rank known to his profession, and have decreed him a statue in the capital. And now soon these assembled thousands will disappear from this consecrated spot, and Farragut will be left alone, as he stands revealed by the magic power of art. But others will come to look upon his commanding presence in the days and in the years and in the far distant centuries of the future. The American youth will here resort to behold one whose boyhood was the bright, heroic dawn of a life so useful and so inspiring to noble deeds. Old age will pause and linger here in rapt admiration of one who with the weight of three score years and more upon him crowded the evening of his life so full of glory in the defence of his country. Presidents, lawmakers, heads of departments and public officials of every grade will visit this spot as long as American patriotism endures to reverence one whose life was dedicated to public duty in his childhood and who left the world with no blemish upon any part of his long career. The soldier and the sailor will come to gaze upon the face of the bravest of the brave and to drink in lessons of courage and fidelity for future wars, if they should unhappily befall us. The American citizen of every calling and of every section, as long as the Republic exists, will here dwell with emotions of pride upon a character too great for a divided love among his countrymen. May every portion of the American Union salute this statue with equal honor, and may that Union stand in justice, peace, fraternity and equality while brass and marble endure. (Applause.)

The long orations of Messrs. Maynard and Voorhees somewhat tried the patience of the hearers, who were suffering from the effects of the first warm weather of the season; but they were both valuable additions to our naval literature.

At the conclusion of Senator Voorhees' address, the Marine band played "Hail to the Chief," which was followed by an admiral's salute of seventeen guns, during which the troops presented arms, the drums beat, the trumpets flourished, and at the sound of the last gun the admiral's flag was hauled down. Then the procession reformed and moved from the west side of Farragut square, along I street to Connecticut avenue, and on passing the point which the statue faces, a marching salute was given, the marshal and division officers continuing the march with their commands. The procession moved down Connecticut avenue, along the west side of Lafayette square to Pennsylvania avenue, entering the grounds of the Executive Mansion by the west gate and passed in review before the President of the United States, surrounded by his Cabinet and the senior officers of the Army and Navy, giving a marching salute, the Grand Marshal and staff leaving the column and taking stations to the right of the President, the division commanders and staff continuing the march with their commands. As the several divisions, battalions or companies arrived at the corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street they proceeded to their armories, barracks, or ships by various routes. The District militia before proceeding to their respective armories passed in review of the District Commissioners in front of the Arlington Hotel.

Lieut. Wm. E. Birkimer, 3d Artillery, commanded the Signal Corps which paraded about 150 men, organized in 4 companies, commanded respectively by 1st Lieut. Walter S. Wyatt, 9th Inf., 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Butler, 3d Inf., 2d Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., 3d Cav. 1st Lieut. James Allen acted as Adjutant.

The following document has been placed in a metal box, imbedded in the pedestal:

"David Glasgow Farragut, the first Admiral of the United States Navy, was born at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., on the 5th day of July, 1801. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy December 17, A. D. 1810. He served during the war between Great Britain and the United States, declared A. D. 1812, and in the war between Mexico and the United States, declared A. D. 1846. He served with great distinction in the defence of the National Government during the War of the Rebellion, A. D. 1861 to 1865. He received successive promotions in recognition of his valuable services, and on July 25, A. D. 1866, he was commissioned the first Admiral of the United States Navy. He died August 14, A. D. 1870, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire."

shire, after devoting a life time of great honor to the service of his country. A grateful nation now erects this statue to his memory. A. D. 1880."

The statue is of heroic size, and represents Admiral Farragut with a marine glass in his left hand, his foot on a block and tackle, and supposed to be standing on the *Hartford*. It faces South, on a pedestal 10 feet 6 inches high, and a base of about 7 feet square. The latter is of Maine granite, unpolished. At each of the four corners of the base is a four-inch mortar erected on a bronze carriage. These were made of metal from the propeller of the *Hartford*. The metal of the statue was also obtained from this propeller. The cost of the statue and base is \$20,000. Vinnie Ream, now Mrs. Lieut. Hoxie, was selected as the sculptor by the Board appointed by Congress, out of twenty-one competitors from all parts of the world. The judges were Mrs. Farragut, Gen. Sherman, and Secretary of the Navy Robeson. They had a number of models, sketches, etc., before them, including a model seven feet high by Vinnie Ream. After a careful examination the award was made to her by a unanimous vote. A floor was taken out of a house in the rear of her residence on Pennsylvania avenue to form a studio in which to model the statue foreshadowed in the original study. Then, when completed, it was removed to the Navy-yard, where the artist worked diligently for months, receiving the courteous assistance of the naval officers stationed there. The completed work was placed in its present position in September last, and has remained covered with sailcloth until Saturday, when it was enveloped in the United States flag.

THE WHITTAKER COURT-MARTIAL.

On Friday, April 22, the examination of Prof. Cochran, the Pittsburgh expert, was concluded. He was shown sundry new specimens of handwriting, but thought that these specimens had been prepared by the experts of the prosecution for the purpose of entrapping him. It afterwards turned out that the specimens which the Judge-Advocate submitted were those written by Whittaker himself some time ago, when the court requested him to write a few lines first with a long and then with a short piece of lead-pencil. The next expert witness for the defence was Mr. George Simpson, of Brooklyn. He testified that he had held a number of responsible positions which required the exercise of constant vigilance over many specimens of handwriting. For fifteen years he was receiving teller in the Merchants' Bank in Boston. He had given a careful study to specimens of handwriting in connection with the note of warning. He found a fixed habit in the note of warning and in the specimen numbered 27. His conclusion was that the author of No. 27 was the author of the note of warning. The next day, Saturday, the examination of Mr. Simpson was continued. Then Mr. Pinkham, a Boston detective, testified in regard to Expert Southworth's connection with the Spence Potts and Costello cases, in which the result was contrary to the finding of the expert. The defence next sought to introduce certain testimony in regard to the alleged failure of expert evidence in the famous "Morey" letter case; but this was ruled out as irrelevant. The court then adjourned until Tuesday.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week were taken up with the continued examination and cross-examination of Expert Simpson, who claimed to have discovered more than 600 illustrations of the habits of the writer of No. 27, which were plainly visible in the note of warning. The marked dissimilarities between Whittaker's writing and the note of warning, which were discernible to the witness were also pointed out by him. Judge-Advocate Gardner, in his cross-examination, went into the history of the witness. Mr. Simpson admitted that at the time of the Morey letter excitement he gave an opinion in the morning that the letter was forged and in the afternoon swore that Gen. Garfield was its author. He was also a witness in the Callahan will case, which was decided against the side by whom he was employed. He was in the habit of waiting on persons likely to need the services of an expert, tendering his card, and offering himself. The defence objected that this was all irrelevant. The objection was not sustained. The witness conceded that he was present one day while Mr. Ames was testifying, but he had no idea as to what Mr. Ames was testifying to. On motion of a member of the court, it was decided to request authority of the Secretary of War to sit in future without regard to hours. By the terms of the order convening the court it is now required to sit between 11 and 3 o'clock.

At a meeting of the M. O. L. L. U. S. Commandery of New York, to be held at Delmonico's, May 4, Major John Mendenhall, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mr. David M. Greene, late first Assistant Engineer U. S. Navy, candidates for membership, will be balloted for. The nominations for officers, etc., of this Commandery for 1881-82, are: Commander, Major-Gen. H. W. Slocum, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander, Capt. Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-Commander, Major Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A.; Recorder, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Carlton, U. S. V.; Registrar, 2d Lieut. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A.; Treasurer, Paymaster George De Forrest Barton, late U. S. N.; Chancellor, Major Ivan Tailor, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Chaplain John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D., U. S. A.; Council, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. John J. Milhau, late U. S. A.; president; Lieut.-Col. John L. Broome, U. S. M. C.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John J. McCook, U. S. V.; Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Alden, U. S. A.; Paymaster T. S. Thompson, U. S. N., has been transferred from the Pennsylvania to the New York Commandery.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION.

WITH the view of completing our account of the proceedings of this association, held at Philadelphia, March 7, and reported so fully, and, as we have reason to know, so acceptably, in the JOURNAL of April 23d, we now append the Address adopted by the Convention, with the preliminary remarks of Gen. Ordway.

Gen. Albert Ordway, of Washington, D. C.—As one of the principal objects of our association is to secure legislation to promote the efficiency of the militia, I deem it desirable before this convention adjourns to make a short statement of the progress that has been made toward that end. A substitute for the existing militia law was framed by our convention that met in New York two years ago and was submitted to Congress. As the only member of that convention resident in Washington, I felt it my duty, on the request of our president, to do what I could to represent the convention before the committees of Congress and urge attention to our desires. This accident of circumstances has made me familiar with the whole matter, and will, I trust, be sufficient apology for my detaining the convention for a few moments before its adjournment to explain what measure of success has so far rewarded our efforts, and what obstacles have been met in securing our objects.

In the House of Representatives the bill framed by the convention was exhaustively considered by the Committee on Militia, who framed a substitute for it, which they presented to the House with a report setting forth the importance of the subject and the necessity of some legislation to revise the existing law. The bill reported by the committee, while it differs in some of its details from the bill proposed by us, is based upon the same principles, and would, undoubtedly, be acceptable to all of us. The enormous mass of business on the calendar prevented consideration of the bill by the House, and though a very complete and able speech on the subject was made by Hon. R. M. A. Hawk, of Illinois, a member of the committee, it was found impossible to get action. In the Senate the Committee on Military Affairs made a report adverse to any action on the subject. That this adverse report may not discourage our efforts, I deem it proper to say that it was made without any notice to the friends of the measure and without their being heard on the subject, and, as I am authoritatively advised, without any discussion of it in the committee.

My own impression is that we have made very decided progress. Such objects as we have in view cannot be speedily accomplished. It is only by patient and persistent effort that obstacles can be removed, but I feel that we have met with sufficient encouragement to warrant us in adhering to our purposes and to justify the hope of final success.

My own experience has been that all objections to the proposed revision of the militia law arise from two causes—an absolute ignorance of existing law and a total misapprehension of the objects and provisions of the proposed law. In fact, it may be said that the misapprehension of the proposed law arises from ignorance of the existing law.

Ignorance of existing law prevails not only among our law-makers, but among the militia, and is scarcely to be wondered at when we consider that the existing law became practically a dead letter before any of the members of this convention were born.

As an intelligent consideration of the proposed changes requires a knowledge of the existing law, I will venture to give a very brief outline of its history.

Soon after the Federal Government was organized, General Knox, Secretary of War, submitted to Congress his celebrated plan for organizing the militia. His plan was very elaborate and thorough, and is asserted to have been sanctioned by President Washington. He proposed that every American youth, on attaining eighteen years of age, should be furnished with arms and a uniform by the Government, and be obliged to serve in camp of military instruction thirty days in each of the next two years and ten days the third year, so that on attaining the age of twenty-one years he would have received the elementary instruction of a soldier. He proposed that the rights of citizenship should be withheld from any person who had not thus served. From the age of twenty-one to forty-five the citizen was to serve in the main corps of the militia, and on attaining the age of forty-five to be transferred to the reserve corps and liable to be called on for duty until sixty years of age.

The question of the militia was debated through three successive sessions of Congress, the plan presented by Gen. Knox was modified, changed, and amended until it lost all of its original features, and, as is usual in legislation on symmetrical plans, an incongruous and inconsistent law was finally passed in 1792. This law has remained on the statutes, and with a few changes and additions is the militia law under which we nominally are acting to-day.

We have not time to consider the details of the law, and, therefore, I will only say that its leading feature is, that it enforces militia duty on every citizen between eighteen and forty-five years of age, and requires each individual to provide himself with arms, ammunition, and a knapsack.

The law was found to be defective as soon as it was attempted to put it into operation, and efforts were immediately begun to amend it. The country increased so rapidly in population that it was found impracticable and unnecessary to require militia duty from every citizen, and it was recommended by President Jefferson that the militia be classified by age and only a portion held to active duty.

The desirability of dividing the militia into active and inactive classes was constantly urged upon Congress by successive Presidents and the subject was continually agitated, but all attempts to agree upon a plan failed, and the only change effected in the militia law was the provision made in 1808 for an annual appropriation of \$200,000 to furnish arms.

Without attempting to follow the subject in detail it will suffice for me to say that from the time of its enactment, down to the year 1861, unremitting efforts were made to devise a practicable substitute for the militia law, but, notwithstanding frequent petitions from State Legislatures, appeals from the militia, recommendations of Presidents, reports from the War Department and from boards of officers, it was always found impossible to secure sufficient unanimity to enact a change.

In view of the many fruitless efforts that have been made, our present attempt to secure legislation might be regarded as hopeless. I do not so regard it, but, on the contrary, believe that the time has now come that if we can secure intelligent attention to the subject the difficulties will vanish. In other words, I conceive that that time has solved the problem for which statesmanship has hitherto failed to find the remedy.

I have indicated as the chief defect of the militia law that it holds to service the whole population. The absurdity and impracticability of this provision is apparent from the fact that if now enforced it would require the maintaining of an armed force of nearly seven million men. In proportion as the country increased in population the States began to disregard the Federal law and to foster volunteer militia organ-

izations, until finally the whole law ceased to be considered, and the only militia now organized or known are the volunteer militia, and with our present population they furnish as large a force as can ever be required for militia service.

It appears plain to me that nothing now remains to be done except for the Federal law to classify the militia into active and inactive portions, to recognize the volunteer militia as the only active militia required, and to increase the annual appropriation to a sufficient amount to maintain it. This is the purpose and object of our proposed bill.

I regret that there is not sufficient time for me to present the subject more fully, but I would suggest as the best mode of removing all misapprehension as to the nature and object of the purposes of our association, and for the purpose of properly presenting to Congress our views and desires, that this convention adopt a memorial expressing its general views and urging Congress to enact such amendments to the existing law as will carry our views into effect. I have drafted a memorial which I would submit to the convention for such amendment and action as they deem proper.

ADDRESS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

The National Guard Association of the United States, composed of delegates from the active militia of the various States, respectfully represents:

That the existing militia law has for many years been imperative, for the reason that changes of circumstance and condition since its original enactment in 1792, would make any attempt to enforce its provisions now, both absurd and impracticable. The law requires militia duty from every citizen between 18 and 45 years of age, and requires each individual to provide himself with arms, ammunition, and knapsack. If the law should be enforced, the armed militia force of the country would amount to nearly seven million men. In place of the militia required by this law, the States have fostered volunteer militia organizations which have gradually increased, until now they constitute the only actual militia force. Several causes operate to hinder the efforts of the volunteer militia to perfect their organization, among which we would designate:

First. The fact that they are not recognized by Federal law.

Second. That the annual appropriation of \$200,000 for the militia, originally enacted in 1808, is entirely inadequate to properly equip the existing volunteer force.

Third. That owing to the phraseology of the law, the purpose of the annual appropriation is limited to supplying arms and equipments, and that camp equipage, clothing, blankets, and other articles absolutely needed by the militia, cannot be procured by them, except in those States that make State appropriation to supply them.

We deem it unnecessary to present any argument as to the absolute necessity under our form of government, of a well organized, well instructed militia, thoroughly equipped and ready for instant use. Hitherto such militia has only existed through the necessities of some of the individual States, or the voluntary exertions of a few individuals. We believe that the militia law requires thorough revision to adapt it to the militia organizations that time has demonstrated to be the only practicable ones.

We are opposed to any change in the relations between the Federal Government and the militia that have now become well established by long custom. We are opposed to any change in the relative authority now exercised by the Federal and State Governments over the militia, and we are opposed to any interference in the existing militia organizations of the States or the creation of a new force. But we do most earnestly recommend and urge that the law should be adapted to the changes that have occurred in the organization of the militia, and make a necessary provision for them.

We therefore recommend and ask, that the existing militia law be amended as follows:

1st. To divide the enrolled militia into two classes, the active and inactive.

2d. To recognize the volunteer militia organizations of the respective States as the "active militia."

3d. To increase the annual appropriation for the militia to \$1,000,000.

4th. To provide that the annual appropriation be applied to furnishing clothing and camp equipage, as well as arms and equipments, or when desired by any State, may be applied to the payments of its militia for duty in a usual camp of instruction.

Upon the motion of Gen. Berry the Secretary was directed to print the memorial in the proceedings.

Upon the motion of Major Hepburn the memorial was adopted, ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary of the Association, and transmitted to Congress, and ten copies sent to the Adjutants-General and officers of militia in the various States, with request that they procure signatures and forward them as petitions to Congress.

The following are the remarks of Gens. Reeder and Hunt, referred to in our issue of last week as delayed. We give them now in order to complete the record:

GEN. REEDER ON CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

Gen. Frank Reeder, of Easton, Penn.—I think perhaps we may not have obtained a fair expression of opinion upon this subject in discussing this question in its present form. The question is whether the efficiency usually obtained in cavalry and artillery service is sufficient to justify their cost. If we were to inquire whether the efficiency usually obtained in militia infantry regiments is sufficient to justify their cost, may there not be a division of sentiment upon that point? I think the real and higher object of the National Guard of all the States should be to advance the standard of efficiency, and the proper question to discuss is whether it is possible to reach such a standard of efficiency in those two arms of service—the cavalry and artillery—as will justify the cost of supporting them, and this appears to be the view taken by those who have preceded me. As Gen. Latte has said, and as has been repeated by Gen. Ordway, there are two objects in our military system: the first to protect the peace of the several States, the second to supply officers for volunteers when called into service—a sort of citizens' We & Point. We cannot educate, of course, engineers in the National Guard, neither can we have an Ordnance Department, but we can and should educate men and officers for the three separate arms of the service; and we should support art organizations which we form—a cavalry school and an artillery school for our young men of military tastes just as much and just upon the same reasoning that we should support infantry organizations as an infantry school. I think there can be no question as to the efficiency of the artillery in the National Guard in putting down riots. In time of riot, a battery loaded with grape and cannister has a most discouraging effect upon a body of rioters. I think that to a small brigade organizations there should be attached at least one battery, and I believe that attached to that battery there should be at least one Gatling gun. I believe further that there should be attached to each brigade a troop of cavalry; but I also believe that that troop of cavalry should be organized in those localities, and in those localities only, where the men would own their horses, and possess that sort of understanding which should

always subsist between the cavalry horse and his rider. From my own personal experience as commander of a brigade in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and from my observation of a battery and troop of cavalry belonging to it, I am convinced that the state of efficiency of those two organizations is quite high, and it is entirely satisfactory to me. In my cavalry troop the men all own their horses. It is an organization located in one of the richest districts in the State. The men are all farmers and their horses are magnificent specimens. Notwithstanding the value of the horses in that troop, the men are sufficiently zealous to be willing at any time to load their horses upon box cars and ship them to any point where they may be required. In 1877 those horses were carried in box cars a distance of at least seven hundred miles, their first stop being from Chester county to Pittsburgh. They were then sent to Scranton where they served. Here they were of great service, serving in the open country where even the general officers and general staff were dismounted. Being mounted they furnished the means of rapid locomotion, and orders could be sent by them to points where relief could be obtained. Their services at that time were of sufficient value to reimburse the State for all the cost the State has been put to on their account from the time of their organization to the present. There can be no question as to the value of artillery as a conservator of the peace, and I think now, that with a little trouble, National Guard artillery can be made efficient and valuable.

GENERAL HUNT ON CAMPS.

Gen. Samuel F. Hunt, of Ohio, having been called upon said: Mr. President: In response to the call of the convention I can only say that my observation of the conduct and efficiency of the National Guard of Ohio has been more in general than in detail. It was my pleasure during the past two years to visit almost every encampment held in the State. During the last year of my service as Judge-Advocate General of Ohio it was not even found necessary to convene a general court-martial. The officers in every instance faithfully observed their duties, and not a single occasion arose for the intervention of Military law.

It was a special characteristic of the National Guard that it always recognized the supremacy of civil authority. No arbitrary power was intruded. The people of our State love peace and the methods of peace.

The officer in command at Camp Wade, near Cleveland, during my administration, where the 8th, 10th, and 15th regiments and the 3d and 6th batteries of artillery were encamped, had undoubted proof that intoxicating liquor was being sold within the encampment, in violation of law and to the detriment of the peace of the camp. A guard was accordingly stationed about the booth to prevent the approach of any of the enlisted men. Civil process issued from a justice of the peace for Cuyahoga County for the arrest of the officer and the guard on the charge of assault and battery. The writ was promptly obeyed, and, after a full hearing, the case was dismissed.

Civil process issued from a justice of the peace for Hamilton County for the arrest of an officer and several enlisted men of the 16th regiment during the encampment at Camp Robinson, near Cincinnati, on the charge of assault and battery. The supremacy of the civil authority was again respected, and the case was dismissed at the costs of prosecution.

The statute of our State provides for preserving the order of these annual encampments. The commanding officer of every such encampment may fix certain bounds to his encampment, not including any public roads, within which no spectator shall enter without permission; and whoever shall intrude within such limits, after being forbidden, or whoever, after entering by permission, shall conduct himself or herself in a disorderly manner, or whoever resists a sentry or guard, acting under order to prevent such entry or to prevent disorderly conduct, may be arrested by the commanding officer. The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited. No person shall sell, or expose for sale, give, barter or otherwise dispose of, in any way or place, any spirituous or other liquors whatever at or within a distance of two miles from any such encampment.

The cases in question were of an aggravated character. In both instances, the peace and good order of the encampment were threatened. There was force enough to resist the writs for the time, and the temptation was great under the circumstances; but a better judgment prevailed. The National Guard, faithful to the teachings of civil law, answered the process of court, and observed that authority which it always stands ready to maintain.

The best order prevailed in every encampment. The Guard of our State, consisting of about eight thousand men, did no act to occasion criticism from any of the civil authorities. There was the mirth of camp life but not any disorder that required discipline.

The energy of Gen. Meily, the Adjutant-General of our State, secured the most complete outfit in the way of tents. We have the best in the country. Every regiment is supplied.

The Guard, too, is composed of the best young men in the State. They are intelligent and zealous in the work. I have a firm confidence that the National Guard of Ohio will always be found willing to respond to the call of patriotism and duty.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.—On the 13th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter surrendered to the Confederate forces, and on the 15th President Lincoln called the militia of the country to arms. Massachusetts was the first to respond, followed by the 7th New York on April 19th. The 8th, 12th, 71st, 69th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 2d, and other regiments promptly responded to the President's call, recruiting was brisk, for the people were in a ferment, and on April 21st, Sunday morning, several of these commands were ready for departure to the seat of war and the protection of Washington. It was indeed a memorable Sunday; the streets were literally packed with the people, the churches were deserted, while the enthusiasm of both soldiers and civilians was unbounded. Three of the regiments which left New York on April 21st, 1861, celebrated the 20th anniversary last week. The 12th, which was the second regiment to march to the front, made a parade as an escort to its veterans. Both organizations assembled at the armory early in the afternoon, the veterans, under command of Major-General Daniel Butterfield, forming in the main hall. Of the ten captains who marched with the regiment in 1861, five were present—Capt. John Ward, Co. A; Capt. Wm. Fowler, Co. C; Capt. John D. Ottewell, Co. D; Capt. James A. Boyle, Co. G; and Capt. Ralph H. Olmstead, Co. K. Two were unavoidably absent, Capt. H. W. Ryder, Co. E; and Capt. Wm. Raynor, Co. I; and three are dead, Capt. Wm. Huson, Co. B; James Cromie, Co. F; and W. H. McCormick, Co. H. The veterans wore citizens' clothes with an Army hat, and were promptly formed by General Fred. T. Locke, the Adjutant of the regiment in 1861, there being about one hundred and sixty present. In the meanwhile the active regiment was equalized into eight companies of sixteen files and formed in front of the armory by Adjutant Murphy, who, by the way, is one of the three active members of the 12th who went to the war in 1861, the others being Capt. McGowan, Co. G,

and Corp. R. Prentiss, Co. F. On receiving command, Col. Cruger at once took up the line of march through 42d street to the elevated railroad where trains were taken for the Battery. The regiment and veterans were formed on the Bowline Green, the latter being assigned the right. The march of the column from this point to the City Hall was a perfect ovation. The sidewalks were lined with people, and applause and cheers greeted the veterans on every hand. On arriving at the Park the command passed in review before the mayor, heads of departments, and the common council, the general appearance and marching of the veterans receiving well merited applause. The passage of the regiment was of the very best; marching, distances, alignments and salutes being without serious flaw, though a halt was caused just after the passage of the color company by the countermarching of the veterans. At the regiment passed out of the Park Gen. Butterfield advanced to the reviewing stand and was warmly congratulated by Mayor Grace. The line of march was then taken up, the veterans in rear of the regiment, the route being Broadway, 15th street, 5th avenue to 42d street, and the armory, where both command were dismissed. The celebration and parade were most successful and will long be remembered by both organizations.

The veterans of the 71st New York celebrated the day by a dinner at Delmonico's in the evening. At 8 P.M. eighty-five members and their guests sat down to the well provided tables, Col. E. S. Emerson presiding. Among the veterans present was Col. H. F. Martin, who commanded the regiment after the death of Col. Voseburgh, and was present at the Bull Run. When coffee and cigars were in order Col. Emerson called order and made a brief address. He said: "Twenty years ago to-day this regiment started for the war. The colonel who went out at its head is no more, but the officer who succeeded him is our honored guest." Colonel Martin briefly thanked the chairman for the compliment. Chaplain Martya responded to the toast, "The Day we Celebrate." He said he thought the regiment and its veteran corps required the "least alteration in the world to make them all they ought to be." Col. Laird responded to a toast to the National Guard of the State, and Col. Lockwood to "Our Nation's Defenders," giving his recollections of the various battles in which the regiment had been engaged. The regimental band next played "Marching through Georgia," the company singing the words of the well-known air. Colonel Vose, in response to the toast of the 71st regiment, warmly praised the officers who had previously commanded the regiment, and said the recent visit of the regiment to New Orleans had demonstrated the fact that the old feeling of disloyalty had passed away. After Major Gedney had said a few pleasant words in response to a toast to the ladies, a general interchange of experiences during the war was indulged in until a late hour.

In the spacious hall of the Lexington Avenue Opera House the veterans and active members of the 8th New York celebrated the 20th anniversary of the departure of that regiment for the war. The members of the active regiment were in full uniform, the veterans in citizens' dress with silk badges on their coats. The stage was tastefully festooned with flags and banners, the flag presented to the regiment by Mrs. Chas. A. Secor on the 23d of April, 1861, having a prominent place. An interesting programme of music and recitations by Misses C. Farrell and Lena Messier, and Messrs. Edward Sykes, George F. Jarvis, Chas. S. Tinkler, G. F. Scoville, and A. J. Robertson entertained the company until after 11 P.M., when about 100 veterans sat down to a supper given by the active members. Speeches were made by Col. Scott, Gen. Varian, Gen. Dunn, ex-capt. Blauvelt, Adj't. J. O. Johnston, and others.

On Monday evening, April 25, the veterans of the 69th New York celebrated the 20th annual return of the day they marched to Washington at the regimental armory. Toasts were drunk to the memory of Gens. Corcoran, Meagher, and Halpin, and Capt. Kirk. Major P. M. Haverty gave many interesting reminiscences of the regiment's campaigns. The evening was closed with dancing, the members of the active regiment joining with the veterans.

On Tuesday the remaining members of the 7th New York Volunteers (Steuben regiment) celebrated the same occasion at the Germania Assembly rooms. Eighty-five veterans partook of the informal lunch served, and passed a pleasant evening in singing old songs and rehearsing reminiscences of the war. Of the former officers present some of whom made short addresses, were Major Charles Bretele, Lieuts. Harting, Buehrer, and Von Hohenhausen, and Chaplain Philip Betz.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—The drill season of 1880-81 in this regiment was closed with a grand review, dress parade, and guard mount, with the usual promenade concert and dance, on Saturday, April 23, at the regimental armory. The ceremonies were commenced with the guard mount, Capt. H. K. Smith, officer of the day, and Lieuts. Howland and Canoe, officers of the guard. The guard was handsomely formed by Adjutant Burd, 24 full files, and was, as well as the march in review, the best of the season, hardly a single detail being marred or omitted. We would, however, recommend the officers of the guard in the 23d to always fully complete the inspection. The boxes are a very necessary part of the equipment of the guard, and should receive due attention from the inspecting officer. At the close of the guard mounting the assembly was sounded for the regimental formation, and without delay an equalization of ten commands, twelve full files, was perfected. The formation was excellently and rapidly performed, and the "present" to Col. Partridge of the very best. The adjutant thoroughly understands his duties. After a short exercise in the manual of arms, most creditably rendered, "Prepare for review" was given. The ranks were opened and the present delivered in magnificent shape. Major-General James Jourdan, commanding 2d N. Y. Division, was the reviewing officer, accompanied by his full staff, and during the inspection of the line the efficiency and discipline of the 23d was never shown to better advantage. We have repeatedly praised the steadiness of this regiment during ceremonies, but on this occasion the officers and men fairly out did themselves, and there was not a single point which the most expert of expert critics could find fault with. Not a head, hand, or even eye seemed to move during the march of the reviewing party around the very long line. The passage was on a par with this inspection, and though one or two of the companies wavered at the upper end of the room, as the column swept by the reviewing point, the marching distances and alignments were as nearly perfect as poor humanity can ever expect to attain. The salutes of officers were in the main good, though among the juniors a nervous hesitancy was frequently noted. The review was per limited space, yet after reforming the column of fours, and circling the room, on the wheel into line, dressing was simply to comply with the tactics, for not a particle of distance had been lost. The closing present was most satisfactory. General Jourdan was warm in his praises of the general excellence of the command. At the close of the review a short rest was had, and the battalion reformed for dress parade, with Major Frothingham in command. This ceremony was also most excellently rendered, the steadiness at the "sound off" was fully equal to that at the review, while the manual of arms was rendered in a superb manner. The 1st sergeants' reports were delivered correctly,

and the march of the officers to the front was a picture. The closing part of the ceremony was, however, marred by the apparent over anxiety of two of the 1st sergeants, who, instead of awaiting the dispersing of the officers after receiving the commands of the major before closing ranks, etc., gave these orders as soon as the line of officers had saluted the commandant. We would recommend them to read and remember the second paragraph on page 351, *Tactics*. A promenade concert and dancing closed the exercises of the evening.

NORTH CAROLINA.—There has recently been much interest manifested in the State Guard, to which desirable state of affairs two causes have contributed. Four years ago the Legislature passed the law creating the State Guard. Since that time it has done nothing for the organization save to permit it to exist. At the last session, however, a bill was passed exempting all active, uniformed members from all road and jury duty, and allowing to each company 25 "contributing members," who, on payment of not less than \$10 annually, should be entitled to the same exemptions. This has operated well for the troops. The other cause of a revival of interest is the appropriation of \$3,000 for the encampment at Yorktown. Adj't Gen. Jones is perfecting plans for this celebration, in which North Carolina is to take no mean part. On all sides enthusiasm is shown, and companies are drilling three nights per week in many cases. The number of troops which it is contemplated to place at Yorktown is 27 companies of infantry and a battery of 4 3-inch guns, in all about 1,000 men at the least, perhaps over 1,200. Arrangements are being made to order a "service dress" for the entire force. It is probable that it will consist of a grey blouse, light blue pants, and forage cap. At present there is a lamentable variety of uniforms in the 2d regiment, and slight but objectionable differences in the others. With the service dress the issue of overcoats is contemplated. Knapsacks are to be made at once for the troops. By October it is thought the force will be ready for service "à la Pennsylvania." Our troops will, however, pay for this outfit themselves, as the ignorant legislators have no idea of clothing the National Guard. There appears to be little doubt that these men will comply promptly with the order, as soon as issued. A number of new companies are being organized. Several have been disbanded, and others are to suffer that fate this month. There will be by mid-summer about the present number of companies, 36, and the number will be some 2,300. It is now understood that the 2d regiment will go into camp at Wrightsville, near Wilmington; the 3d regiment at Greensboro, and the 2d Battalion at Cleveland Springs.

On the 6th of August the 1st regiment will assemble at Kinston, in an encampment of several days, and to participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the monument to Gov. Caswell, the first Governor of North Carolina. Gov. Jarvis will be present and take a prominent part in the ceremonies, which will be imposing.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—**LIEUT. COL. HENRY D. STANWOOD**, A. A. G., 5th New York Brigade, Brooklyn, has resigned his office on account of business engagements.

—The 3d New York Brigade, General J. M. Varian, will have a field day, with a review and dress parade, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, during the latter part of next month.

—The marksman's badges, 1880, were presented to the 9th New York, at the 26th street armory, on Friday, April 22. Brig. Gen. W. G. Ward reviewed the regiment.

—**MAJOR GEDNEY**, 5th New York, has rather astonished the officers and men of that regiment by the energetic and thorough manner in which he handles the battalion. Under the new major the 5th is bound to improve.

—**SECOND LIEUT. GEO. H. WATSON** and Private Adolph E. Dick have been promoted 1st and 2d lieutenants, Co. C, 22d New York.

—Co. E, 12th New York, "Webster Light Guard," celebrated its ninteenth anniversary, at the regimental armory, on Friday evening, April 29, 1881.

—At the annual meeting of the veterans, 7th New York, held at the armory, April 19, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. Ed. M. Crawford, Lieut. Col. James Price, Adj't Henry L. Freeland, Quartermaster L. W. Winchester; Captains H. I. Hayden, 1st Co.; F. G. Agens, 2d Co.; W. A. Speight, 5th Co.; H. C. Shurway, 8th Co.; E. G. Arthur, 9th Co.; Lieuts. A. H. Timson, 3d Co.; L. G. Woodhouse, 4th Co.; F. A. Goodwin, 6th Co.; Lyman Tiffany, 7th Co.; H. S. Germond, 9th Co. The annual report shows a membership, 1,205 (891 uniformed).

—The 1st New York Brigade, Gen. Wm. G. Ward, comprising the 5th, 9th, 11th, 12th, and 22d regiments, will have a field day and review at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 12.

—Co. C, 23d New York, Capt. H. K. Smith, held its closing drill for the season of 1880-81, at the regimental armory, on Monday, April 26. The company was formed with twenty-four full files in undress uniform, and after a spirited exhibition of the school of the company and manual of arms, the command and their guests adjourned to Hubel's, where a bounteous collation was spread. Speech, song, and story finished the exercises of the evening.

—The 13th New York, Brooklyn, are working hard in preparation for the trip to Yorktown. Company and battalion drills are held with exceeding regularity, the attendance and attention proving that officers and men are enthusiastic on the subject, and that notwithstanding the decision of the Governor to accept the escort of the regiment, the 13th will be second to no organization present on that occasion. Gen. Jourdan will review the regiment on Friday evening, May 6.

—COMPANIES G and H, Omaha, Nebraska, N. G., have made application to be consolidated, with Capt. Bolin, of Co. H, in command. The reason assigned is that both companies are depleted on account of the removal of their members to other States, and by consolidation one good company can be retained in the State service.

—Co. G, 21st New York, Poughkeepsie, Capt. H. Haubenthal, gave a fine entertainment to the many friends of the company on Thursday evening, April 21. Badges were awarded to Corporal John Schamburg and Private D. S. Dickinson, for proficiency in drill and discipline. A well selected order of dances closed the evening's entertainment, and the invited guests left for their homes well satisfied. Battery D, Artillery, Poughkeepsie, have cards of invitation out for a full dress drill and ball on April 26.

—Col. E. A. Rockwood, I. R. P., 8th New York Division, Buffalo, has been promoted Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Cornell, resigned. The Colonel is a veteran of Co. H, 7th New York, from which he was promoted 1st lieutenant Co. I, 27th New York. He moved to Buffalo in 1870, and again entered the service as adjutant 7th New York. In 1875 he was appointed I. R. P. on Gen. Roger's staff, and was afterwards promoted to the same position on the division staff under Gen. Howard. He is a good officer and will make a most efficient chief of staff.

—The Buffalo City Battalion have decided to abandon the proposed trip to the prize drill at Louisville, Ky., the reason

assigned being that the requisite number of members could not spare the time from business.

—At their annual meeting the veterans of the 9th New York elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Colonel, William Scott; Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Frazer; Major, F. F. Valentino; Quartermaster, John H. Wood; Adjutant, Lewis Celler, Jr.; Surgeon, Howard Pinkney; Chaplain, Ralph Sharrock; board of management, Thos. J. Breder, Samuel O. Howe, Jacob Mangold, Edward Krollpfeiffer, Wm. H. Platt, John T. Pryor, Wm. J. Kirkland, and Charles Macanley.

—The 56th New York, Buffalo, had a battalion drill, under Lieut.-Col. Wand, at the arsenal on April 21. The drill was a good one, and at its conclusion Gen. John C. Graves presented the marksman's badges for the year 1880. There were 39 marksmen divided as follows: 6 four years, 7 three years, 14 two years, and 12 one year. After the military ceremonies dancing was commenced. Gen. Rogers, 8th Div., and Gen. Graves, 14th Brigade, and their staffs witnessed the evolutions of the battalion.

—The 71st New York will have a field day, preparatory to the brigade drill at Prospect Park.

—DURING the veteran reception at the armory of the 69th New York, on April 25, Adjutant James Moran was the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain from the non-commissioned officers and members of the active regiment. The adjutant is a faithful officer and well deserves the compliment.

—The 14th New York, Brooklyn, will celebrate its departure to the seat of war, 1861, by a parade and review on May 18. The veterans will join with the active regiment on that occasion.

ABOUT two years ago Col. W. H. Brownell, 47th New York, devised a most perfect system of street riot duty, a synopsis of which was at that time printed in the JOURNAL. Colonel Brownell had this work copyrighted and issued in pamphlet form to the officers and men of the 47th, and a few copies found their way into the hands of officers of other States. The system is now generally used in the National Guard, especially in California, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, and without a single word of thanks or acknowledgment to the author. In California Colonel Brownell's system has been literally pirated, for the use of one brigade, under another title, while in Connecticut, although the drill is taught the officers and men, Col. Brownell's name is systematically concealed. The street riot drill is not printed for sale, and if it is used by other organizations due acknowledgment should be made to the author.

—At the competitive drill of the Pierce Light Guard, Co. C, 1st regiment, Massachusetts, held at Boylston Hall April 25, the first prize was awarded to 1st Sergt. Moulton, and the second to Sergt. W. H. Carey. The first prize is a gold medallion, with the monogram of the company upon its chased surface, suspended from a bar bearing the words, "first prize." The second prize is a medallion of silver, with crossed muskets upon it, and the inscription, "P. L. G., 1881," suspended from a bar bearing the words, "second prize," with a smaller bar beneath for the winner's name. The judges were Capt. Bancroft, Co. B, 5th; Capt. Ford, Co. E, 9th, and Capt. Fessenden, Co. B, 1st regiment.

—The first annual prize drill of the Roxbury City Guard, Co. D, 1st Mass., for the medal presented by Lieut. Kellett, was held in Bacon Hall April 25, the judges being Capt. J. C. White, 1st U. S. Artillery; Capt. W. A. Thomas, of the Tigers, and Adj't. Thompson, 5th regiment. There were thirty-four contestants, out of which sixteen were selected for the second test, and seven of this lot for a third trial. At the fourth trial but four were left, and on the closing effort P. Sheppard and F. P. Wilder were the only candidates. After a very close competition Wilder was declared the victor. The prize consists of a scarlet ribbon, with a gold bar at the top on which are the words, "The best soldier, M. V. M., 1 Reg." with the monogram "R. C. G." immediately underneath. Below this is the badge proper, being a silver-bronze Maltese cross, with a raised silver wreath enclosing a black onyx knapsack with the company letter D on it.

—THE field officers and Adjutants of the 1st New York brigade, will assemble for theoretical instruction at the armory of the 22d New York, on Tuesday, May 10th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

—The 51st New York, Syracuse, will parade for drill and instruction at the arsenal on May 6th, 12th, and 19th.

—The 18th Regiment, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, is practicing in guard mounting and field movements each week, and by the time the summer encampment arrives it expects to show marked improvement. The regiment was never in a better condition than it is at present, and is improving daily. Major Chamber McKibben has been chosen Lieut.-col., and Captain Norman M. Smith, Co. F, major of this regiment.

—COLONELS CLARK, 7th, Porter, 22d, and Vose, 71st, and Capt. Coleman, 69th New York regiments, were before the Military Committee of the Legislature, at Albany, on April 27, in opposition to the new Military Code. Gen. Oliver, Inspector-General of the State, represented the commission. The end is not yet!

—THE Porter Rifles, Nashville, Tenn., have passed a series of resolutions of regret at the untimely death of Gen. Emory Upton.

—THE 1st Light Infantry, Providence, R. I., have elected the following officers for the next term: Col. R. H. L. Godard; Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Kendrick; Adjutant, Samuel T. Douglass; Quartermaster, Wm. H. Teel; Assistant, Wm. Rhodes Arnold; Commissary, Hezekiah Martin; Paymaster, T. F. Fessenden; Surgeon, Geo. W. Porter; Assistant, Geo. A. Brug; Chaplain, Samuel H. Webb; Inspector, Geo. W. Cady; Secretary, George H. Slade; Treasurer, T. F. Fessenden.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ax OLD BET asks whether there is published a history of the Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers during the last Civil War, especially its campaign of 1864, up to the time of its being mustered out of the service. ANSWER.—The military book publishers of New York know of no such work.

MARINE ask: When a marine attached to a ship is on shore with permission from proper authority to enjoy himself as he pleases for twenty-four hours or more, is he during that time considered as on fatigue duty? ANS.—He could not properly be on leave and on "fatigue duty" at one and the same time. We understand, of course, your words "on shore with permission" to mean "on shore with leave."

GEO. FERRY, N. Y. City, asks: Will you please inform me of the date of the first departure of the 13th regt., N. G. S. N. Y., for Harper's Ferry? Also, the date of the departure of Co. K, 13th regt., N. G. S. N. Y.? ANSWER.—Sunday, July 7, 1861. Co. K accompanied the regiment.

T. A. M. asks as to whether "varicose veins" would be a fatal bar to his passing the physical examination required of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy. ANS.—Varicose veins are mentioned in the regulations as sufficient cause for the rejection of a candidate; but under the discretion accorded the examining board a slight physical defect you mention may, and very likely will, prove no obstacle.

GEO. CITY GUARD, Atlanta, Ga., writes: Will you please give me the desired information: Company being in line or battle, and at right shoulder arms, it being desirous to move the company a few feet back, would it be proper to give the command Right-backward, dress. ANS.—The company should first be brought to the right.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LETTER FROM FORT OMAHA.

On the 21st inst. Fort Omaha and adjacent city was astir owing to the leading event, in military and civil social circles, to take place on that eve, in the form of a reception, tendered by Gen. and Mrs. Crook, at their residence at the fort. Two hundred and eighty invitations were issued, and although the roads, for which Omaha is celebrated, were in a most wretched condition, over one hundred and fifty persons attended. The elegant residence of Gen. Crook was brilliantly illuminated, the rooms set apart for dancing were prettily draped with battle flags, while throughout the entire house the gorgeous floral decorations lent beauty and fragrance to the scene. The porches on both sides and in front of the building were enclosed with canvas, lighted with Chinese lanterns; the main stairway to the entrance was a covered way, illuminated by Chinese lanterns and tastefully festooned with the National emblem. In short there was nothing left undone that could please the eye and contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the guests.

Gen. Crook, in the gorgeous uniform of Brigadier-General, and Mrs. Crook in a faultless evening toilette of black silk, en train, with white lace, received their guests in the south parlor, who began arriving at 8.20 P. M., and continued coming till past ten.

The officers were in full dress uniform, wearing a boutonniere, which added to the effect of their showy uniforms.

The following officers were present: Gen. J. H. King, Surg. Summers, Col. Burnham, Col. Stanton, Surgeon Ferwood, Major Furey, Asst. Surg. Barnett, Captains Stanton, Lee, Hay, and Roberts, A. D. C.; Lieutenants Foote, Palmer, Baldwin, Stembel, and Pease.

The citizen gentlemen were in full evening costume. Among them we noticed the following distinguished personages: The Hon. Mr. McKinley, M. C., of Ohio, Gen. Manderson, U. S. Marshal Bierbower, Messrs. Rengwalt, P. P. Shelby, J. K. Chambers, H. W. Yates, T. L. Kembal, and Drs. Tilden and Ludington.

The toilettes of the ladies were "just perfectly lovely."

The Army ladies present, and their costumes, were: Mrs. Forwood, gendarme blue silk and satin, entrain; Miss Summers, light blue silk and white lace; Mrs. Stanton, black silk, entrain; Mrs. Pease, black silk and velvet, and natural flowers; the Misses Daly, white silks, demi-train; Mrs. Reed, white silk, entrain; Mrs. Lee, black silk; Mrs. England, black silk; Miss Lyon, pale blue silk with cardinal roses; Miss Stanton, dark blue silk; Miss Baldwin, black silk and velvet, and natural flowers; Mrs. Burnham, black silk with white lace, entrain; Mrs. Stembel was elegantly attired in a combination of heliotrope silk and satin and diamonds; Miss Clark, pink satin and silk, en train; Mrs. Furey, white silk and black velvet.

At half past eleven a sumptuous collation was served, the tables were handsomely adorned with a profusion of flowers. Dancing, the music being furnished by the full orchestral corps of the 9th Infantry band, was kept up till past 2 A. M., when the guests departed.

TARGET PRACTICE.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 16, 1881.

Calls attention to the necessity for more general interest in rifle firing and target practice, and enjoins greater attention to this important element in the instruction of both officers and soldiers.

Each post commander will appoint an Instructor of Musketry, who will have general charge of all matters pertaining to rifle firing, target practice, and theoretical instruction in these subjects, at the post. Each Instructor of Musketry will report, on the 1st and 15th of each month, to the Inspector of Rifle Practice at Dept. Hdqrs., the progress of instruction in the prescribed course, showing also the attendance, number, and duration of drills and recitations, and the same information in regard to practice on the rifle range, had by each company at the post.

Company commanders will pay special attention to the instruction of their men in all preliminary drills. Unless prevented by inclement weather, practice on the rifle range will be held at least twice a week by each company; all company officers will practice with their commands, and all soldiers except hospital stewards, ordnance and commissary sergeants, the regimental non-commissioned staff and bands, the company cooks and men in confinement under general charges, will attend unless prevented by sickness. Matches among the men, and contests between company teams, should be encouraged in every practicable way; to further this object, the scores of matches at 200 yards between company teams, composed of six men each, will be published in orders from these Headquarters.

Post commanders will not permit any drill, extra, daily, or fatigue duty, or any other routine duty whatever, to interfere with the requirements of this order.

G. O. 3, MIL. DIV. OF MISSOURI, April 19, 1881.

For the purpose of preparing a team to represent this Division and to compete at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, L. I., in the fall of this year, Department Commanders will detail the eight best marksmen of the enlisted men in their respective commands, and cause them to be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., so as to arrive there by June 1 next, reporting on arrival to the officer hereafter to be designated by the Division Commander, who will be charged to superintend the practice at target shooting of these men at Fort Snelling.

After their practice at that post, which will terminate about August 1 next, the officer in charge of them will select from the twenty-four men so assembled, the fourteen best marksmen as shown by the record of practice, to constitute the Division team of twelve with two alternates.

MAJOR GENERAL McDOWELL, commanding Division of the Pacific, has issued a circular announcing the composition of the Presidio Club team, in its contest with the team of the Pacific Club, as follows: Members—1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, 4th Artillery, captain; 1st Lieut. J. L. Wilson, 4th Artillery; Private James F. Pennoyer, 4th Artillery; 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, 4th Artillery; 2d Lieut. H. A. Schroeder, 4th Artillery; Private William Temple, 4th Artillery; Private Ensign Hess, 4th Artillery; 1st Lieutenant G. P. Miller, 4th Artillery. Alternates—Private Caspar Von-

beck, Corporal Wm. K. McAllister, Private Richard Curran, 1st Sergeant Henry Lowry, Private Charles Hoyt, Sergeant Peter Petersen, all of the 4th Artillery. The team, including the alternates, will practice at such times as the captain may appoint.

Weapon.—The eight best shots will enter the contests to which they have been challenged, with any military rifle, bullet, and charge of powder the captain of the team, considering the suggestions of his best shots, may decide upon.

The Creedmoor rifle will be issued to the men of the Presidio team wishing it, upon giving memorandum receipt to the Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific.

The first contest will take place on Saturday, April 23, at 2 p.m. Subsequent contests on succeeding or alternate Saturdays as may be decided upon, at the same hour.

Conditions of First Contest.—Forty shots at 200 yards; teams alternating, and cleaning rifles after each ten shots. Two sighting shots allowed at beginning of match.

Conditions of Second Contest.—Twenty shots at 500 yards; teams alternating and cleaning rifles after each ten shots. One warming and two sighting shots at beginning of match. A sighting shot may be taken at the target when a team resumes firing.

Conditions of Third Contest.—Twenty shots at 600 yards. Other conditions same as at 500 yards range.

Any position at 500 and 600 yards, but it is desired the Presidio team take the prone position.

Subsequent matches, conforming in general to the above conditions, will take place as may be agreed upon by team captains.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. EAST, N. Y., March 15, 1881.

Publishes extracts from the records of target practice of troops serving in the Department for February, 1881, and appends the following remarks: The firing of Batteries B (Tieron's), F (Lancaster's), G (Barstow's), H (Kelly's), and I (Smith's), 3d Artillery, and of Companies B (Bush's) and I (Parke's), 10th Infantry, during the winter months, has been of a highly creditable character, considering that, with two exceptions, these commands are among those stationed at the extreme northernmost posts in the Department, and that the past winter has been of unusual and protracted severity. The attention of commanding officers is called to the fact that the excellence in marksmanship exhibited by

the batteries and companies above mentioned affords conclusive proof that "inclemency of the weather" is not a sufficient reason for dispensing entirely with practical instruction in rifle firing during the winter season. Constant endeavor should be made to familiarize the troops with the use of their arms under all conditions of weather, and practice should not habitually be delayed to await fair weather, as is often the case. Thirty-nine men at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, fired 1,560 shots during February—every man firing forty rounds—and more than fifty per cent. of the men one hundred and twenty rounds each. Three men averaged ninety per cent. in scores of twenty shots each at 400 yards.

Messrs. Edward Kemp, Frank R. Lawrence, Robert Sewell, and Frank B. Van Sickle were elected life members.

—THE "Bay View" rifle association, 8th New York Division, Buffalo, will run their range as usual this year, to open about the 15th of May, and this without any promise of aid from the State authorities. This is a good move, and we trust that the troops of the 8th Division will have every facility offered them to continue this most important part of their duty. The citizens of Buffalo, with the recollections of Hornellsville, etc., will, as well as the various railroad and other corporations, appreciate this effort of the 8th Division association, and will no doubt give substantial aid and encouragement to the officers of the Bay View range in the absence of State aid.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD—Positively cures Nervous Debility, and all weakness of generative organs—price \$1—\$6 for \$5—all drugs. Send for circular to Allen's Pharmacy, 813 1st Ave., N. Y.

MARRIED.

ROBINSON-WHITNEY.—April 25, in Christ Church, Binghamton, N. Y., by the Rev. R. N. Park, D. D. Mr. CLEVELAND ROBINSON, son of Maj.-Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. A., to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. William Whitney, and great granddaughter of the late Gen. Joshua Whitney. No cards.

TINGLE-MARCY.—At Sherman, Tex., April 22, 1881, by E. P. Gregg, J. P., Lieutenant C. A. TINGLE, U. S. Army, to PAULINE, daughter of Edward Marcy, of Dallas, Tex.

RODGERS-MEIGS.—In Washington, D. C., April 27, at the residence of Quartermaster-General M. C. Meigs, Lieut. Miles, U. S. Navy, to JANE PERRY, daughter of Colonel Robert S. Rodgers, of Henford County, Md.

DIED.

BARBER.—Suddenly, at Paris, April 21, JUSTINE VAN RENSELAER, wife of Lieutenant Thomas H. Barber, 1st U. S. Artillery, and daughter of Mrs. Howard Townsend, of Albany.

DO VALIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 28, MARY S. LEVENS, wife of Chief Engineer Charles E. Do Valin, U. S. N.

STIVERS.—At Washington, D. C., Sunday, April 24, Assistant Engineer H. H. Stivers, U. S. N. The remains were taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., for interment.

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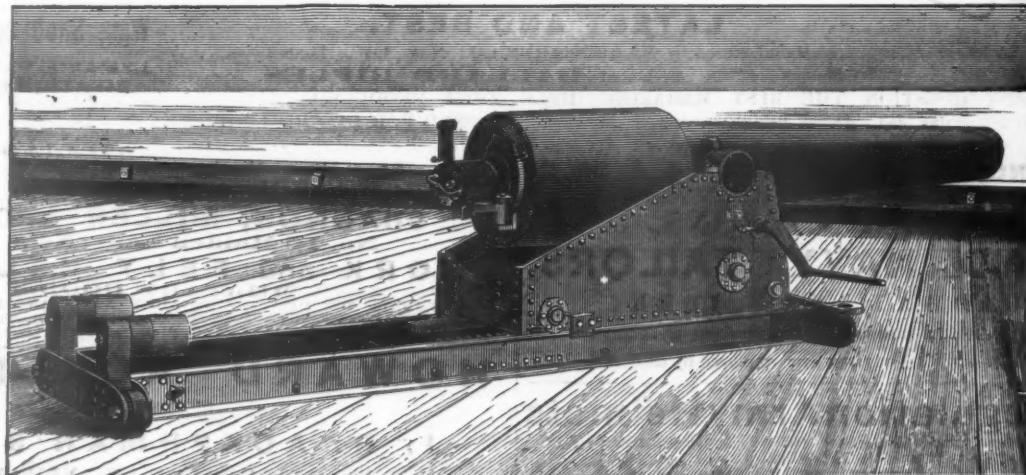
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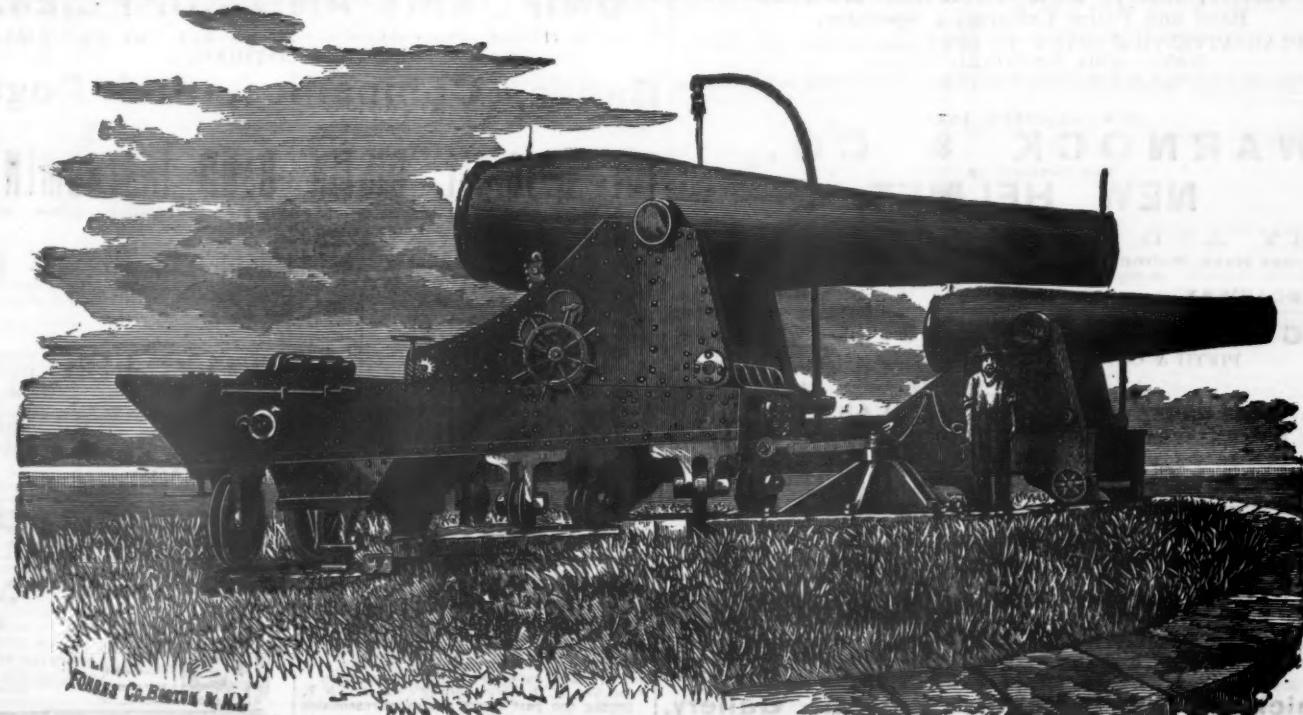
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